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THE AMERICAN
LEGION
MAGAZINE

JULY 1957

SEE PAGE 14

PRIVATE LIFE OF A RED POTENTATE

SEE PAGE 16 *How We Looked to the World in '76*

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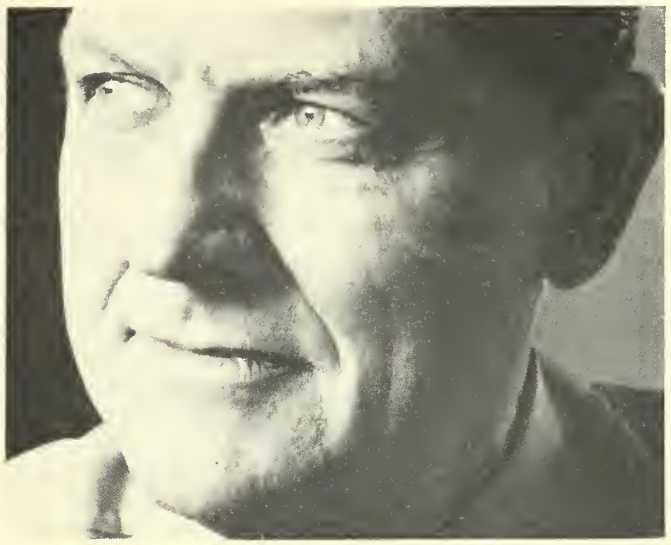

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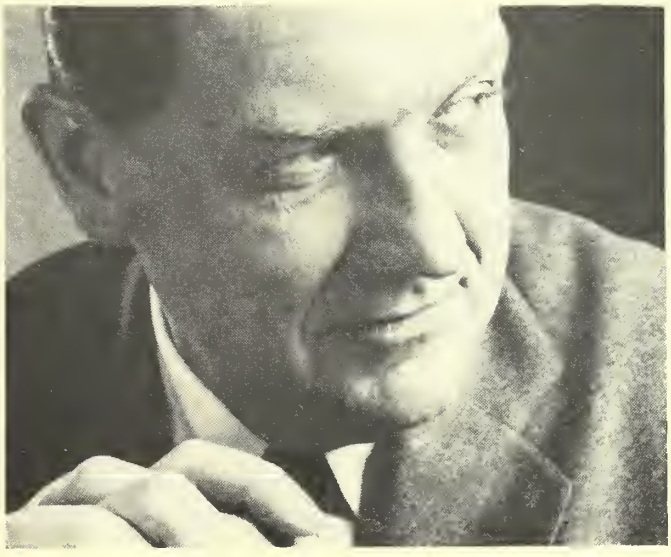

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Vol. 63, No. 1; July 1957

THE AMERICAN
LEGION
MAGAZINE

Cover by Robert Moore

Contents for July 1957

PILGRIMAGE TO EUROPE by Robert B. Pitkin 11
WHAT A LOT OF LEGIONNAIRES WILL BE SEEING.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF A RED POTENTATE by Louis Lazar 14
INSIDE RAKOSI'S HOUSE OF HORRORS IN BUDAPEST.

HOW WE LOOKED TO THE WORLD IN '76
by Theodore D. Lockwood 16
TO MOST EUROPEANS, THE AMERICAN COLONIES WERE ANOTHER WORLD.

WHY BUY A WAGON? by Robert Scharff 18
ALL ABOUT THE MOST VERSATILE OF AUTOMOBILES.

HOW THE LEGION HELPS L. A. CELEBRATE THE FOURTH
by R. Wilson Brown 20
THERE'S TRADITION BEHIND THIS BIG SHOW.

A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO THE FARM SURPLUS PROBLEM
by James N. Sites 22
COMMON SENSE AND SCIENCE MAY PRODUCE THE ANSWER.

THE BATTLE OF TERRIBLE TEMPERS by William LaVarre 24
HOW A MINOR INCIDENT GREW AND GREW.

BASEBALL'S BIGGEST BACKER by Virgil Cory 26
THE STORY BEHIND AN ENTHUSIASTIC SPONSOR.

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION 33

Features

SOUND OFF! 4
EDITOR'S CORNER .. 6
PRODUCTS PARADE 54
PERSONAL AFFAIRS .. 8
PRO & CON 30
PARTING SHOTS 56
NEWSLETTER 31
ROD & GUN CLUB .. 46

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FAMILIAR STORY

Sir: I live within a stone's throw of five WW2 veterans who have taken advantage of all the GI Bills on the books and yet do not belong to any veterans organization. They believe in a union in their jobs, but paying dues in a veterans organization is out. Not one of them would have a home of his own if it wasn't for the GI Bill that The American Legion put through. But they see no need to join the Legion to obtain benefits for all veterans. I have heard them criticize men who will not join unions but who benefit by the advantages that unions have obtained for the working man. They don't see that the same thing applies to veterans associations.

Edward Egenberger
Gulfport, Fla.

THE PRISONER CALLED BILL

Sir: I am writing concerning the article in the January issue of your magazine entitled "We Learned About Jap Prisons from the Inside." I was the prisoner who is called "Bill" in that story. I wish you to have this information because you published the story and I also wish to relieve Congressman Bow of his pledge to keep my identity secret. I hope the reasons for such secrecy are gone. I recently talked to my fellow prisoner and my friend, who was called "Ed" in the story, and he told me he was also writing you. I would like to add that I read Mr. Bow's article after it was written and found it correct in every detail as to the matters concerning me. You may publish this letter or not as you see fit.

Alfred Moore
Canton, Ohio

AGAINST GIVEAWAYS

Sir: I have a copy of your May issue, with an article by Eugene W. Castle. Mr. Castle has done me an injustice. In the first place, I wrote a book, *Peace by Investment*, which clearly sets forth my position, which is exactly the opposite claimed for me by Mr. Castle. I am against giveaways, and my book is a plea to stop giveaways completely and absolutely. My book and my activity in connection with the World Development Corporation is all on an investment basis. Further, Mr. Castle makes the mistake of saying that mine is a "ten to fifteen year" program, which is not true. It was developed as a hundred year program. I believe your pages should contain a correction. In addition, I would like to say that with the foreign investment program as I envisage it, our gross national product can zoom to the point where we can do all the things Mr. Castle said should be done, and at the same time also render a great service to the rest of the world by keeping the peace through our economic contribution.

Benjamin A. Javits
New York City

▼ A transcript of Mr. Javits's testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations shows that he did indeed advocate that private enterprise and not Government should provide money for world economic development. He was, however, correctly quoted by Mr. Castle in the article as saying, "I estimate that it will take $2000 billion to begin the job. It may take 10 or 15 years." Further in his testimony Mr. Javits proposed "that the United States underwrite an International Development Corporation. . . . It could begin as a Government-sponsored agency initially started with a hundred million dollars, which would be raised by the issuance of class A voting stock to the United States Treasury." ***The Editors***

DEPLORE GIVEAWAYS

Sir: I have just read the article in the May issue entitled, "Are We Bleeding Ourselves White?" I agree with Mr. Eugene W. Castle 100 percent. My congratulations to Mr. Castle and the magazine for a splendid article.

Fred L. Powell
Dalton, Ga.

Sir: I have written my Congressman about "Are We Bleeding Ourselves White?" and I feel that if all my fellow Legionnaires would do the same thing a good start would be made to curtail our foreign giveaway policy.

Richard J. Forcier
Scappoose, Oreg.

Sir: Eugene W. Castle is so right. The quicker we abolish Federal income taxes, the quicker we will put these self-appointed saviors of the world out of business, and save the United States from bankruptcy and destruction.

E. E. Mansell
Kansas City, Mo.

Sir: I was gratified at Mr. Castle's article in the May issue. It appears to me that it is high time that Congress

quit worrying about trying to support the world with the American taxpayer's dollar and thought a little bit about the people of this country. Congress is quick enough to cut veterans benefits and other laudable programs for the American taxpayer, yet it has refused for ten years to rid the American taxpayer of these foreign leeches that bleed us white.

Dave Womack
Belzoni, Miss.

Sir: Three cheers and a slap on the back to Eugene Castle. I'm surprised at our Cheerful Givers. What kind of a government is this?

Del Gurule
Denver, Colo.

TRIBUTE TO McCARTHY

Sir: We mourn the passing of Senator McCarthy, valiant warrior of freedom. Immediately after he passed on to his Maker, the hypocrites formed a long line to the left. Vultures of our so-called free press, leftwing variety, remained in their desk citadels where with vitriolic pen they vilified him even unto the brink of his grave. His bereaved family may take solace in being related to so noble an American. His torch will be carried on high by at least ten million of his fellow Americans. The posthumous honor accorded him to lie in state in the chamber of his execution is suggestive of the guilty conscience of the gutless Senators who voted to censure him, later substituting the word "condemn." The most recent tributes to the late Senator took the form of abusive obituaries from the land of the double-crossing British, and communist Russia. Senator McCarthy will be remembered long after his leftwing enemies have been forgotten and have passed on to their judgment.

William G. Lischer
Harrington Park, N. J.

LIKES PRO & CON

Sir: I commend you on your new feature, "Washington Pro & Con," in which both sides of the big issues facing the nation are presented.

Irving B. Zeichner
Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

AT YOUR SERVICE

Sir: Congratulations to Ralph Lee Smith for his article "Rackets in Your Home" in your April issue. *The American Legion Magazine* performed a much needed public service in publishing this feature which should keep many people from being taken in by such rackets. Unfortunately there was no mention of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division as one of the enforcing agencies. We in this division have found many violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act among these racketeers. And when such violations are found they are vigorously prosecuted. Citizens are sometimes paid as low as 15 cents an hour, and the gullible citizen pays for a product on a premise that certain home work will pay for equipment purchased. Whenever a home work racket involves the manufacture or preparation of certain goods that the schemer purchases from the home worker, it is more likely than not that the schemer is engaged in some form of interstate commerce and it is at this point that the Wage and Hour Division has jurisdiction to investigate. We believe that the Department of Labor could assist many citizens in avoiding some of these rackets before they become too involved if they find that they are engaged in producing goods for an organization that appears to be concerned with interstate commerce. Under the Fair Labor Standards Act persons producing goods for, or closely related to or essential to, interstate commerce, must be paid a minimum wage of $1.00 per hour. If any of your readers have any problems or questions on this matter they should contact their nearest Federal Wage and Hour office or they may direct their inquiries to the National Office in the U. S. Department of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

Robert R. Richmond, Director
Division of Information
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington

MAKE SENSE?

Sir: I am a WWI vet who will be 63 in November. I've been in bad health for some time, pushing myself to keep the home fires burning. Now the doctor tells me I may never go back to work. I've been off my job for seven weeks, but the Social Security Board tells me I have to be off six months to get social security. They also tell me if I get a soldier's pension it will be deducted from my social security. The Government has been using for 21 years the money I paid in to social security and I feel that I've paid for a soldier's pension through my service in the Army. I suppose they think I will drop dead before I reach 65 and they can use the money I should get and send it to some foreign country. Does it make sense?

Barney Dockery
Evansville, Ind.

SOLD INTO SLAVERY

Sir: Your editorial about the Poles in the May issue reflects an erroneous appraisal concerning their ability and desire to scrimp. I agree that the need for curtailing foreign aid is long overdue. Nevertheless, it is most difficult to understand why *The American Legion Magazine* has adopted this view toward a nation whose desire for freedom has never been defeated. Although the Poles were repeatedly robbed, raped and overrun by nazi barbarians and Russian Mongols, they continued to fight on in Norway, Africa, Italy, France and during the battle of Britain. Paradoxically, because of the lack of vision demonstrated by the United States at the Yalta and Crimea conferences, Poland was sold out to Stalin and most reluctantly became a satellite state. Moreover, the amount requested by Poland could well be labelled "peanuts" since it represents less than 5 percent of the 15 billions in cash and other benefits bestowed upon Germany and Japan, both former enemies.

Lige M. Balceszak
San Antonio, Tex.

FEW FARMS LEFT

Sir: I was interested in the "Pro & Con" discussion on the immigration question. When the United States was young and growing, immigration was fine. But the situation is entirely different now. Farms are almost impossible to find, and when a farm does come up for rent dozens of people try to rent it. And yet every year more foreigners are allowed to come here and many go to the farm. Consequently it is harder all the time to find farms.

Paul McConeghey
Monroe, Iowa

PUZZLED

Sir: Can someone explain why our soldiers serving in foreign countries are subject to their courts for any crime that they may be accused of while off their base? We have tried to appease foreign countries by giving them billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money, and this I shall not question as I am not in a position to judge. But I am opposed to the appeasement of any nation by giving them jurisdiction over our soldiers in any respect. I believe our soldiers are entitled to justice, the protection of our Constitution, the Articles of War, and our military courts wherever they are.

Harry Craig
Topeka, Kans.

THE VETERANS' FAULT

Sir: As a WWI veteran and a longtime Legionnaire, I have listened for years to veterans griping about pensions and other matters. But most of the injustices to the veterans benefit program are the fault of the veteran himself. There are enough veterans in this country to assure the election of men who will fight for the rights of veterans. If all veterans would join a fighting organization such as The American Legion they would not lose out to the veteran-haters of this country.

Louis B. Ross
Brooklyn

Letters published in Sound Off! do not necessarily represent the policy of The American Legion. Name withheld if requested. Keep your letters short. Address: Sound Off, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

Photograph by Harold Halma

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EDITOR'S CORNER

FREE NEWSPAPERS

AS WE figure it, at a nickel apiece you can buy 7,720,000 copies of *The New York Times* and the *New York Herald Tribune* for $386,000. Furthermore, as a taxpayer you've been doing just that. According to *U.S. News & World Report*, the U.S. Information Agency has invested that tremendous sum in buying gift subscriptions of the *Times* and *Trib* to give away around the world. Some of the free copies go to members of the British House of Commons and the House of Lords, but where the other millions of copies go we have no idea.

Nor do we know who decided that these two newspapers are a true reflection of American life and American thinking. Indeed, this particular USIA operation may explain some of the cockeyed ideas about the United States that are common abroad.

HOW TO BE AN AUTHOR

NEXT MONTH we will present an article which, in effect, tells how a person may become a rich and famous author. First, it seems, you have to be a convicted perjurer, to establish that you are a person who can be believed and trusted. With this background, plus a record as a model prisoner in a penitentiary, you may be sure of getting a sympathetic hearing from a major publisher. We personally recommend Alfred A. Knopf, a house which obviously can do wondrous things to promote a book.

If you have the necessary qualifications here's some advice: Don't sell your story cheap. Most authors are willing to write a book for an advance of a thousand dollars, but if you're enough of a scoundrel you can get a lot more, even as much as $12,000 prior to publication. The reason for your great value is the known fact that there are a lot of people around who are anxious to do everything in their power to help an ex-convict. This means you can count on priceless free publicity, front-page reviews, glowing testimonials from characters who love to see their names in print, and plenty of help at point-of-sale by the swishy fellows who inhabit so many book shoppes.

The biggest thing in your favor, of course, is the obvious fact that certain strategic newspapers have a soft spot in their heads for certain types of criminals. They'll pull all the stops in your behalf and give you acres of newsprint to sell the idea that you're not really a sanctimonious bum at all but a nice guy

who's just a bit mixed up and in need of love, understanding, and a well-paying job, preferably of a high policy nature.

Anyone for authorship?

HISS VS. CHAMBERS

IF YOU feel you *have to* read Alger Hiss's book *Court of Public Opinion*, we'd like to prescribe a necessary antidote. Most people have short memories—a fact which canny Alger is doubtless counting on—so they've probably forgotten the damning facts and the incontrovertible evidence which sent Hiss to jail.

So that both sides of the story may be duly considered, with the facts recalled, a New York book distributor has come up with an interesting offer. Anyone who wants Hiss's book at the regular $5.00 price will get a copy of Whittaker Chamber's *Witness* absolutely free. The distributor is The Bookmailer, Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York City 16.

HISTORY MADE EASY

EVER SINCE it was first organized, The American Legion has urged that more attention be paid to American history, both in and out of the schools.

Many books are available which tell the American story, and books of this type should be in every American home. Still, it is not enough just to *have* such books. They must be read. And all too many books on American history don't make the subject very interesting. There are some exceptions, fortunately, and we'd like to call attention to three fine books.

One volume is a *Pictorial History of American Presidents*, and in tracing their lives it tells in a personalized way the story of the United States. Another is a *Pictorial History of American Ships*, dealing with inland waters as well as the high seas. The third is a *Pictorial History of American Sports*, showing America at play. The books are big enough to show off to advantage the hundreds of illustrations they contain, but they're far more than picture books. In fact they're so good that we can't think of a better investment for $14.95. They are available from Fink Distributing Co., 9 W. 19th St., New York City 11.

AGRONSKYISM

THE OTHER day Martin Agronsky, the highly predictable newscaster, sounded off about Arthur Miller. Miller, who is world famous as Marilyn Monroe's husband, is also known as a writer of plays. Anyway, Agronsky's pitch on this particular occasion was in the nature of a tribute to the saturnine gent now in trouble with the House Un-American Activities Committee. Later that same day Agronsky's remarks were made a bit more ridiculous than usual when U. S. District Attorney William Hitz revealed that Miller had made "application number 22345 for Communist Party membership in 1943." Hitz further stated that the committee had evidence showing that Miller was assigned to a communist cell in Brooklyn and that he remained in the party "until at least 1947."

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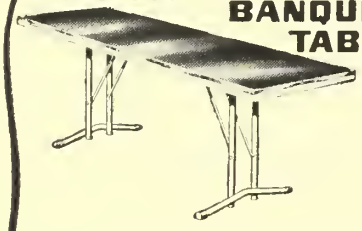

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4. 1-8x10 photo, Forrestal Carrier
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YOUR PERSONAL AFFAIRS

Information that will help you with your everyday problems.

Borrowers are so eager to get loans these days that **interest rates keep going up and up.** Thus any cash you sock away potentially is a **bigger money-earner** for you. The following rundown—based on information from the mammoth investment house of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane—will give you an idea:

• **U. S. Savings Bonds (E and H):** On all bonds purchased since February 1, the interest rate is 3¼%, as against the old 3%. In the case of E bonds, this increase is made by shortening the maturity date to 8 years and 11 months, (it used to be 9 years and 8 months). On H bonds, the maturity date is stretched a little, while semi-annual interest checks will be bigger.

• **Savings accounts:** Only a few months ago, 2½% was a common figure. Now rates often are rising to 3%, and in a few cases are up to 3¼%.

• **Savings and loan associations:** It's hard to strike an average here, because of the wide variations in this field. Some associations insured with the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp. are going as high as 4% and the uninsured ones will even pay 5% and over.

• **Corporate bonds:** The yield on Moody's AAA group recently has averaged as much as 3.7%.

• **Common stocks:** The average yield on Standard & Poor's 90-stock list has been 4.3%, with industrials hovering around 4.14%.

In all, **it's a good idea to keep your money out of the mattress.**

• • •

Something else that's going up in price is the cost of the network television shows that big advertisers put on to entertain you. For that reason, you'll see important program changes this fall.

The tab for a single show last season got to be staggering (the following figures cover only talent and staging costs, exclusive of time): Steve Allen, $63,000; I Love Lucy, $52,000; Caesar's Hour, $114,000; Perry Como, $108,000; Jackie Gleason, $102,000; Ed Sullivan Show, $69,000.

To make matters worse, of the 34 new network offerings last season, 55% were yanked because they didn't do the job (drama and quizzes withered like weeds).

So when the new season opens this fall, this is what you will see more of, according to the trade journal *Sponsor:*

Westerns galore; more crooners heading up variety shows; and a strong resurgence of mystery drama.

(As for new prices—they'll still keep going up. A variety program that cost $88,000 last year will cost $130,000 in a few weeks.)

• • •

Many more employees get hurt in sports than while at work. This is a common experience among big companies. And **the sport that claims the most casualties isn't hunting or football—it's baseball.**

So while you're building up your stamina on the diamond, watch your slide into second.

• • •

America—traditionally eager to settle its vast expanse from shore to shore—now shows a contrary tendency: **People are huddling up in a handful of big cities.** Already nearly half the population is crowded into less than 4% of the U. S. land area. By 1975, the figure may be over 60%.

J. Walter Thompson, the nation's biggest advertising agency, together with Yale and *Fortune* magazine, have poked into this situation for its implications. These may interest you:

1) **You'll see the development of a score of continuous city-strips or "interurbia"**—such as we already have between Boston and Washington ("virtually one 600-mile city"). Others in the making include the corridor from Pittsburgh to Cleveland; Lansing to Toledo; Milwaukee through Chicago to Gary; Los Angeles to San Diego.

2) The **residents of "interurbia" will be a sharp breed**—ambitious, sophisticated, enamored of novelty and change.

3) They will be **"people of property with a hunger for hard goods."**

In fact, say the prophets, **we'll be hard put to supply all their wants.**

By ***Edgar A. Grunwald***

The oil that changed the rules...

YES, old rules stopped being rules when Texaco research developed Havoline Special 10W-30, the motor oil motorists find *best* today.

OLD RULE: Use different grades of oil to meet seasonal changes.

NEW RULE: Use *one grade*, Havoline Special 10W-30, for all temperatures — throughout the year. This oil stays *light* for quick, cold starts . . . stays *tough* to resist engine heat. It *thinks for itself* to save *you* thinking about seasonal grades.

OLD RULE: Motor oil is merely a lubricant for car engines.

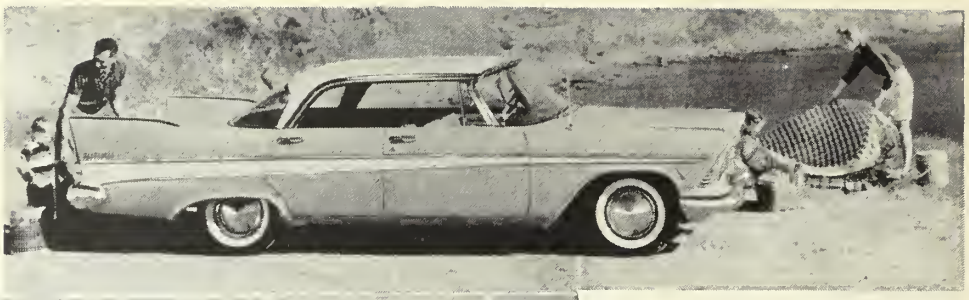
NEW RULE: Havoline Special 10W-30 does far more. It *wear-proofs* your engine, keeps it free from harmful deposits, rust, varnish and sludge. You get quicker starts, more power, more gasoline miles, longer engine life.

Change today, and change *regularly*, to all-temperature Havoline Special 10W-30 . . . at your Texaco Dealer, *the best friend your car has ever had.* THE TEXAS COMPANY

TEXACO Dealers in all 48 states

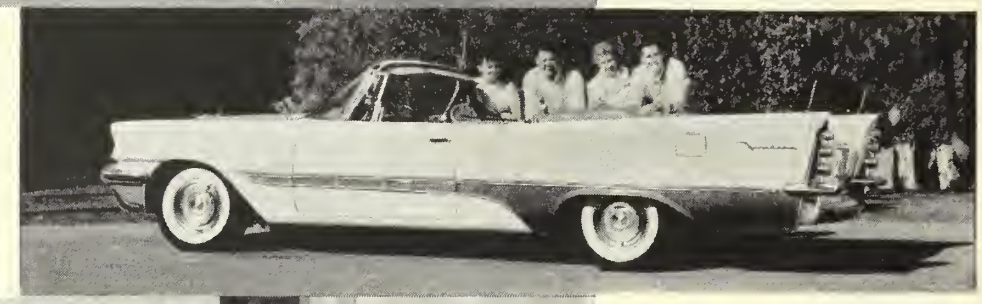
Texaco Products are also distributed in Canada, Latin America, and Africa

"IT'S GREAT STYLING," people everywhere are saying about the cars of Chrysler Corporation. They praise the new low lines, the huge new view, the distinctive ride-steadying fins. This 4-door hardtop is a PLYMOUTH BELVEDERE Sport Sedan.



"IT'S GREAT ENGINEERING," they say of the brilliant new Torsion-Aire ride. No lurch when you start, no dive when you stop, no lean when you sweep around curves. It's on all 5 cars. The model shown at left is a DODGE SIERRA station wagon.

"SUCH EASY HANDLING," so many remark in response to the extra convenience and efficiency of Pushbutton TorqueFlite—Total-Contact Brakes—*Full*-Time power steering—Airliner-type V-8 engines. At right is a DE SOTO FIREDOME convertible.



"IT'S THE TOTAL NEWNESS," others say, in recognition of the fact that in no other cars today can you find so much that's new and good. The 4-door hardtop to the left is a CHRYSLER WINDSOR—the *luxury* car right down in the *medium* price field.

THE FIVE CARS of The *Forward* Look are *the newest new cars in 20 years!* At right: the IMPERIAL 2-door SOUTHAMPTON. With an excellence that puts it in a class apart, Imperial is the first choice of the world's most discriminating car buyers!

You hear it everywhere

THE SWITCH IS ON

to the cars that are new all through!

In over 30 years of building cars, we've never heard so much enthusiasm, so fast, so freely given. Never have we heard people so clear in their reasons for switching to these five new cars. They find more things to like—more reasons to buy—than ever before. And we think that *you* will, too, when you drive a car that's truly *totally new*—from Chrysler Corporation.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION — THE *FORWARD* LOOK

PLYMOUTH • DODGE • DE SOTO • CHRYSLER • IMPERIAL

Paris, where the entire 1957 American Legion Pilgrimage will converge, Sept. 28, 29 and 30.

FPG — KRONFELD

SHOSTAL — ACE WILLIAMS

The Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

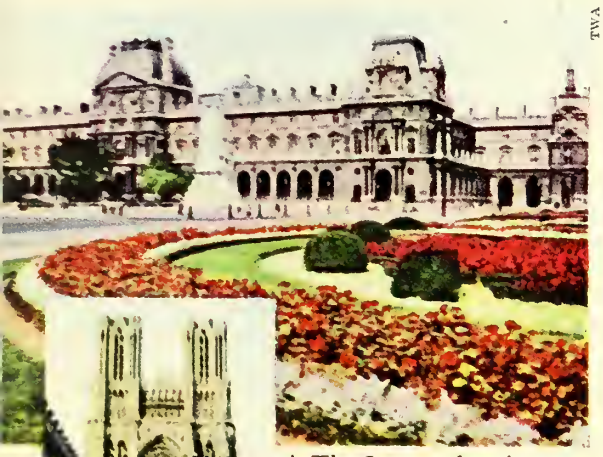
Pilgrimage to Europe

A sample of what thousands of Legionnaires will see this fall.

By ROBERT B. PITKIN

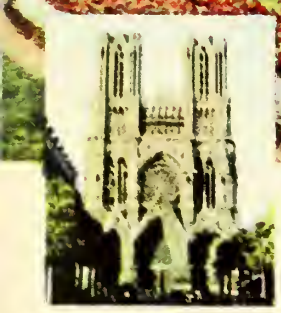
ON THESE PAGES ARE pictured some of the colorful sights that Legion members will see during the fourth American Legion revisit to Europe next September and October.

Within a month of the first public announcement of The American Legion's 1957 Pilgrimage to Europe last December, requests for bookings poured into the office of the American Express Company (official tour agent) in such numbers as to indicate that



TWA

▲ The Louvre, housing great art collection.



◀ The Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, famous throughout the world.

1957 would produce the biggest Legion Pilgrimage to the Old World since 1927, when the National Convention was held in Paris and 20,000 crossed the ocean.

It now appears that during the last thirteen

WIDE WORLD

St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City, in Rome, seen from across the piazza, shrine for millions of visitors annually from all over the world.

FPG — DUNCAN EDWARDS

The incredibly beautiful gardens of Linderhoff Castle in Bavaria.

SHOSTAL — ROBERT LEAHEY

The colorful changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace, London, home of Britain's royal family.

Cinquantenaire Arch and Museums in Brussels' historic park.

SHOSTAL — J. BRAUN

President's House, Bonn, West German capital.

FPG

(continued)

Pilgrimage to Europe

days of this September as many as 7,000 members of The American Legion and their families may cross the Atlantic by ship and plane, by various routes, and converge on Paris.

After a three-day visit in the French capital by the entire 1957 American Legion Pilgrimage – Sept. 28, 29 and 30 – the group will split up again. For the better part of October traveling parties of Legionnaires will be a common sight from Scotland, Scandinavia and Germany to the French Riveria and Southern Italy.

Official receptions and ceremonies will mark the visits of Legionnaires to most capital cities of Europe.

The official title of the trip reflects its theme. "The American Legion Pilgrimage for Peace." Following that theme, the host of Legion visitors to Europe this fall will not only visit famous sites, battlefields of yore and the sacred monuments to common sacrifice, but each member will serve as an unofficial ambassador of friendship and good will to the people of Western Europe.

The sunny beaches of the French Riviera, as seen from a height over Nice.

The ancient Colosseum in Rome, Italy.

FPG

Picturesque Dutch women give traditional aura to this Vollendam street scene.

FPG — FRANK NEWTON

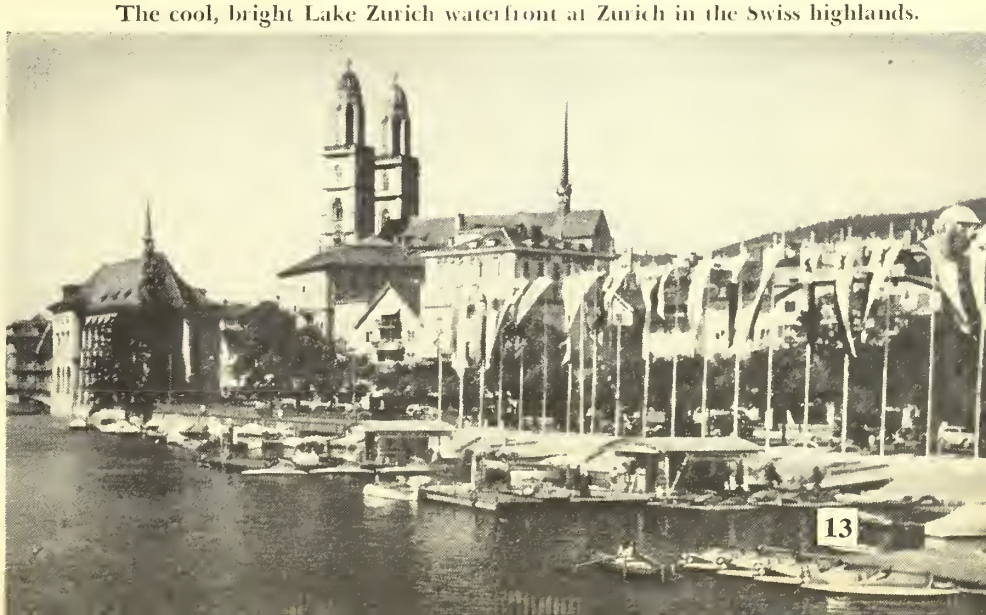
Cathedral spire in Seville, Spain, seen through a courtyard of the Alcazar.

Each decade since the U. S. entry into WW1 in 1917 has been marked by a Legion European Pilgrimage. Without a Convention abroad 5,000 made the trip in 1937. The 1947 Pilgrimage was only a token affair, as war-torn Europe could not play host to a full-scale Legion visit.

Since few European cities can handle a king-size Legion party, the 1957 visit is broken into a number of tours of up to 200 members each, with different itineraries for each tour, according to the time, taste and pocketbook of the individual. But all tours will converge

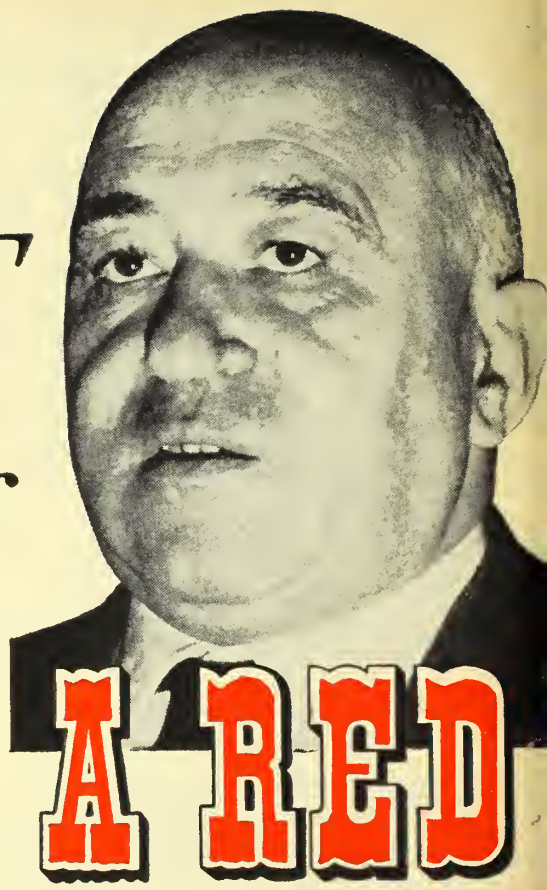
(Continued on page 45)

The cool, bright Lake Zurich waterfront at Zurich in the Swiss highlands.



FPG — GEORGIA ENGELHARD

The PRIVATE LIFE of A RED



Keep this in mind when you are told we should be friendly with red rulers.

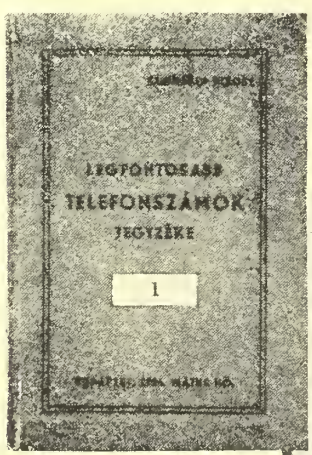
By LOUIS LAZAR

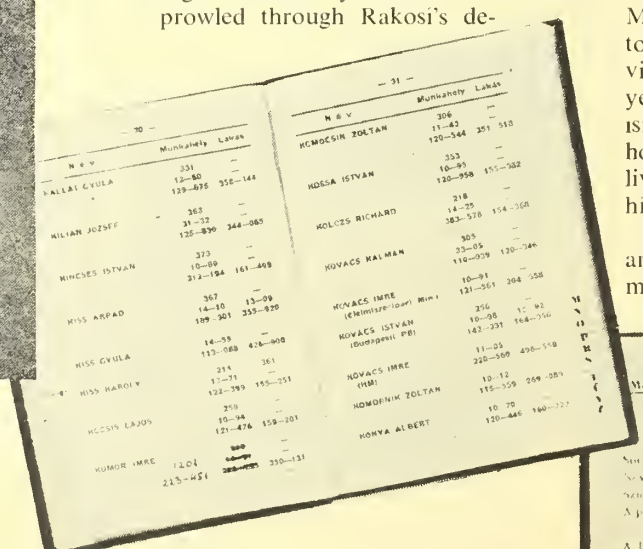
I BROKE DOWN THE ornate front door to Matyas Rakosi's villa in Budapest at 9 a.m. last November 2. Twenty young armed Hungarian freedom fighters accompanied me, or perhaps more correctly I should say they formed the assault team to capture the mansion formerly occupied by the evil red dictator of Hungary. We had expected that the secret police would defend this building to the death. We took the 22-room villa on Istenhegy Boulevard without firing a shot or seeing a living soul. The dreaded AVOS (members of the *Allan Vedelmi Osztaly*, the State Security Department—the secret police) who for years terrorized Hungary by prying everywhere into men's minds as well as into their actions, had all vanished as if by magic.

I am afraid it will be hard to convey to American readers who have never lived under communism the creepy feeling of unreality which I felt as I prowled through Rakosi's deserted and silent mansion. The day before I was still a prisoner in nearby Gyujto Prison. Rakosi's all too efficient secret police had trapped me distributing anti-communist leaflets in 1953. American liberals and others who still think you can do business with Soviet gangsters, please note that for this heinous crime at the age of 21 I was tortured for weeks, burned and beaten, and finally condemned to 15 years imprisonment.

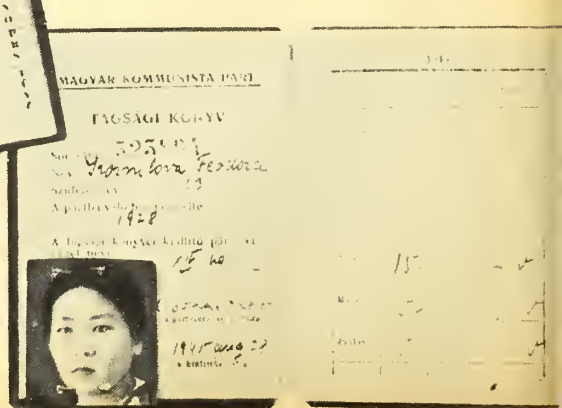
Freedom fighters stormed my prison on November 1 and released some 800 other victims of communist "justice." My first assignment as a journalist was to cover the seizure of Rakosi's sinister villa. Hungarians, after suffering eight years of communist total brutalitarianism, wanted the free world to see just how the top red commissar of Hungary lived before Soviet secret police spirited him to Moscow last July.

"Be my guest," as you say in America, and let me show you through a top commissar's private home.





This red-bound book taken from Rakosi's safe by freedom fighters revealed the existence of a secret telephone system linking up the communist apparatus. Unlike the city's regular phone system, the red network used three-digit numbers. The corrections shown are in Rakosi's handwriting.



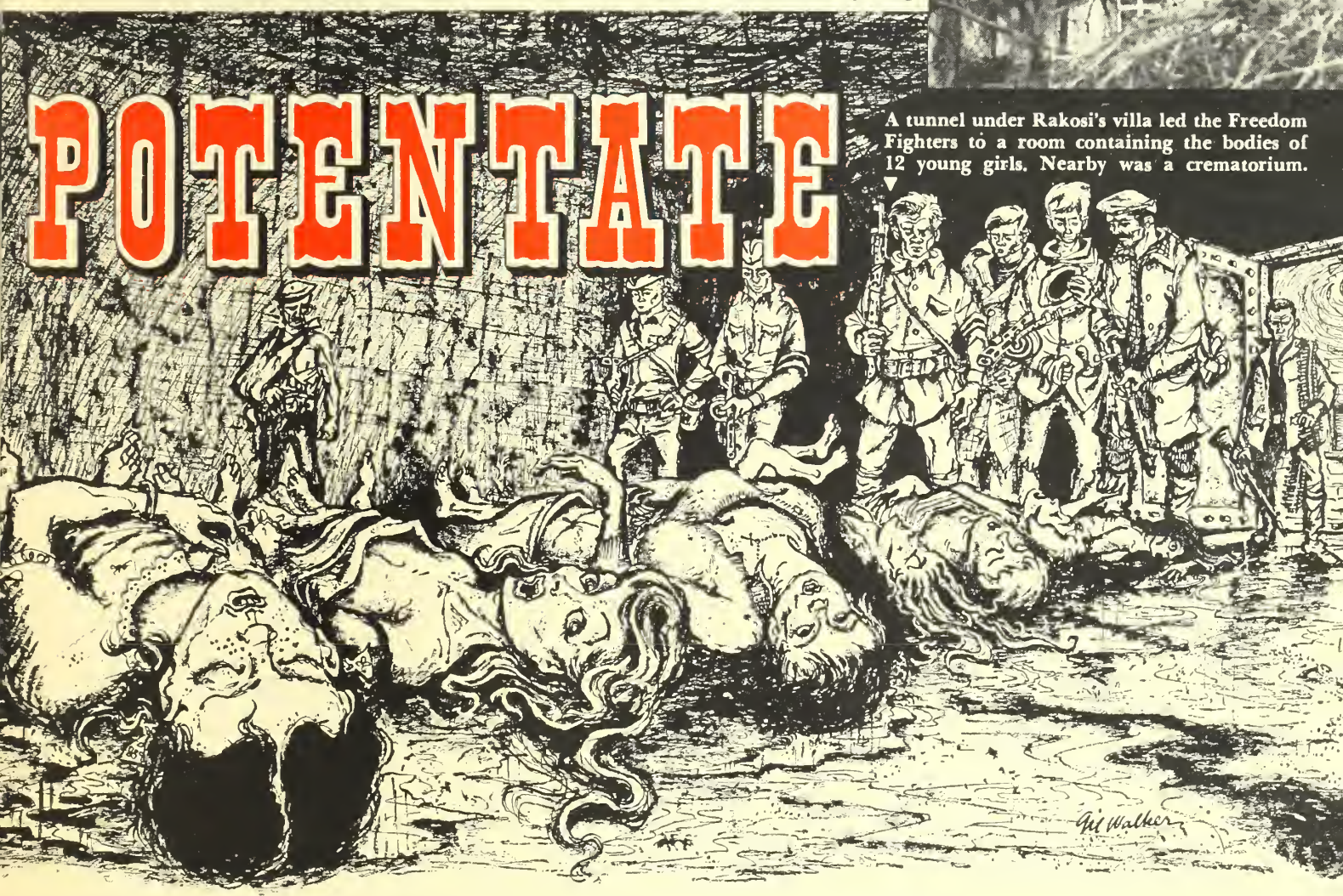
Also taken from Rakosi's safe was his wife's ▶ Communist Party membership book. A Tartar, she was notorious as a Soviet "hanging judge."

Richly bound in blue leather was "Potato Head" Rakosi's politburo pass found in his safe. He is now located in Moscow, enjoying life with his communist peers.

▲ Like all red leaders, Rakosi liked little boys and girls. Sometimes he liked little girls too much, a fact that many Hungarians realized.

Rakosi's house of horrors on Istenhegy Boulevard. This picture was made after the uprising. ▶

POTENTATE



A tunnel under Rakosi's villa led the Freedom Fighters to a room containing the bodies of 12 young girls. Nearby was a crematorium. ▼

Rakosi's house was part of a complex of AVH (*Allan Vedelmi Hatosag*, State Security Authority—the new name for the AVO, the secret police) buildings which housed well over a thousand armed secret police officers and men. The red dictator of Hungary shared with his boss and mentor, Stalin, a pathological fear of assassination. When we have completed our tour of his villa, you will understand why.

Rakosi, who enjoyed a bad reputation even in the Comintern before he rose to power in Hungary, appears to have been a philatelist! At least we found a very valuable and large stamp collection in many leather-bound volumes in drawers in the reception room on the first floor. Another less innocent of his collecting hobbies was found in a niche in his study on the second floor. Here we found hundreds of the vilest pornographic pictures. Some of them, I am sorry to say, were of leading Hungarian actresses and actors.

We were puzzled by seven full length portraits of Janos Kadar, the present red puppet ruler of my country. There were also nine other pictures of Kadar in bathing trunks. Kadar had suffered years of imprisonment and torture at the hands of Rakosi's secret police and once even tried to commit suicide. I waited on him in Gyujto Prison for seven months, and I saw that he had no fingernails. They had all been torn out by Rakosi's torture masters.

Kadar complained at a secret communist meeting last June in Budapest that he had been castrated after weeks of torture at the hands of General

(Continued on page 52)

The colonists had no army to match the might of George III.

By THEODORE D. LOCKWOOD

IN 1776, WHEN WE were young, we were not well known. We were Europeans who had in a sense disappeared across 3,000 miles of ocean. With favorable winds it required at least a month for men and news to reach the east coast from Europe. Communication was at best precarious.

We were, in white population, about as numerous as Ireland or Scotland—or merely the province of Brittany in France. Sprinkled along the seaboard from Maine to the borders of Florida, we lived predominantly in open country, sometimes as far west as central Pennsylvania.

The life of a settler could not be readily appreciated by a Londoner accustomed to both the ease and squalor of the city. Ours was a kind of life sufficiently different that we had already started to become Americans. One such American was forced to admit that "So little was known in Europe of the people . . . that it would be necessary, if you describe them, to affirm . . . that they were white as other people, that they live in houses, that they boil and roast their meat, and that they speak the English language, at least as well as they do in Devonshire. . . ."

But the British Government was aware of our existence even though we were farther away than many of the 13 million colonists of the British Empire and less tightly tied to Westminster. As a matter of fact, George III's ministers were irked at us. They were exasperated with 20 years of what, with considerable justice, they considered our uncooperative ways.

British merchants had been rudely teased by our dumping practices. Precisely at a time when the British were faced with managing vast and newly acquired holdings in North America and with absorbing the war debt of 1763, the American colonials were criticizing the administration.

Nor could His Majesty's Government ignore the diplomatic complications of this clash in interests. Continental Europeans who heard about our fractious ways welcomed the signs of dissatisfaction in the Empire created at the expense of their own imperial ambitions. Official French circles were particularly

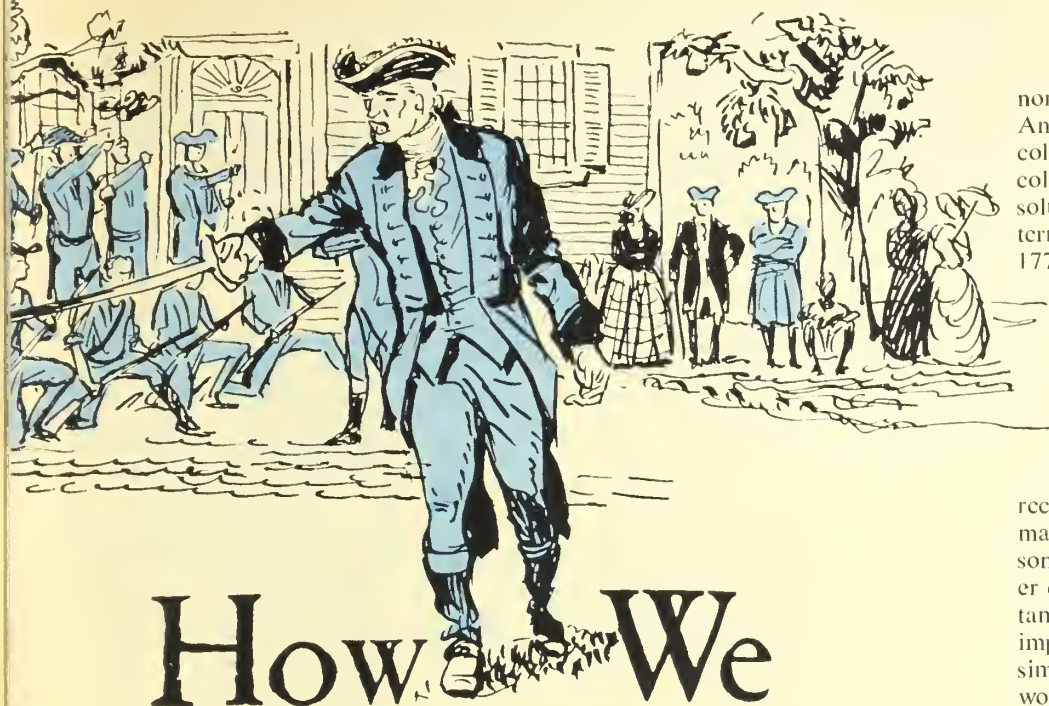
Jefferson had to find the proper phrases.

happy about the prospect of civil war within John Bull's sovereign realm. If the Americans challenged British jurisdiction, France might well be able to champion the cause and thereby regain some international stature. The Dutch and Spaniards were equally willing to strike back at Britain.

Yet, even where such support to insurgency could find good diplomatic reasons, Europeans were hesitant. We were too remote here in New England. Public opinion abroad, insofar as it was aroused at all by events so far away among a frontier people of whom Europeans actually knew so little, had not taken distinct sides. A decisive step was lacking.

When we were young, we were not so sure of ourselves either. As late as August 1775, one Thomas Jefferson, a Virginia planter of modest talents in the opinion of other public figures of that day, remarked, "I am sincerely one of those [who still wish for reunion with their parent country], and would rather be in dependence on Great Britain, properly limited, than on any other nation on earth, or than on no nation." For him and for others, problems of taxation were characteristic of the colonial difficulties facing European governments in the last quarter of the 18th century. The problems of transoceanic relations, so common to our thinking today, were comparatively new to the English landed gentry. Their experience suggested that greater centralization was desirable.

All this made of the American squabble nothing unique. But what a Lord North failed to reckon with was another comment of Jefferson's, "But I am one of those, too, who, rather than submit to the rights of legislating for us, assumed by the British parliament, and which late experience has shown



ILLUSTRATED BY COURTNEY ALLEN

How We Looked to the WORLD in '76

Europeans considered American colonists an odd lot, but not numerous enough to worry about.

they will so cruelly exercise, would lend my hand to sink the whole Island in the ocean." This opinion, shared by certain irascible Bostonians, gained adherents slowly. Many American preferred to remind the King of his failures and to hope for parliamentary redress rather than to fling out a declaration of independence.

It is well to recall these facts and to re-establish the perspective of our struggle when we were young. The ignorance of Europeans for whom an American disagreement was a typical colonial dispute. The reluctance of most colonists to consider insurrections as a solution. The nature of 18th century international politics. For to the world of 1775 the aspirations of a Frederick the Great or the financial flounderings of a Louis XVI vastly overshadowed the bickerings of an imperial outpost. The problem of Boston and vicinity was provincial. Yet, it would not remain so; its repercussions would be far-reaching.

There is something ominous in recognizing that situation. For today we may well read about a similar event—some bold statement by a colonial leader or the raising of a barricade in a distant part of the globe. With sufficient impetus such an event could produce similarly dramatic repercussions for the world of tomorrow.

Why did reconciliation disappear as a possible course of action? Why were moderate men forced to choose between separation and submission?

George III didn't want to be reminded of failures.

Why would Thomas Jefferson write so outspoken a declaration? The answers lie in the very circumstances of the time.

Despite the fact that the Americans were proud of the British Empire, despite the fact that the colonists felt a part of an English history to which they had contributed, they were confronted with British behavior which for them justified separation. The first Congress in 1774 had replied to British stubbornness with a commercial embargo. It had no encouraging effect. The second such Congress permitted the militia to make a demonstration of arms as a blunt reminder that it was due time King George III listened to a humble petition from the colonies. On that occasion they

(Continued on page 47)

The American people responded to the stirring words.

WHY BUY A WAGON?

The answers to this question have been found by millions who like to go places and haul things.

By ROBERT SCHARFF

THE MOST PHENOMENAL success story in the automobile world is that of the station wagon. Once produced in limited numbers for people with suburban estates, it has shown such a spurt in sales in recent years that major manufacturers are giving more and more attention to this popular number.

Why is the station wagon getting such an enthusiastic reception? The reason is simply one of space. The biggest sedan you can buy has about 20 cubic feet of space in its big rear deck. The average station wagon has more than five times as much usable space. This five-times-greater area offers obvious advantages to the suburban resident, the family with children, the salesman, the sportsman, the two-car family, and the long-distance traveler.

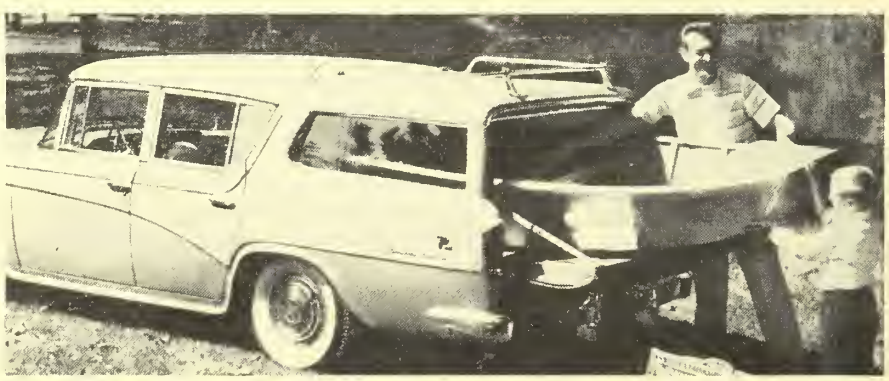
It is hardly necessary to discuss this vehicle's versatility, since that is recognized. However, even those who own and drive station wagons are often unaware of what can be done with their conveyance with a few simple adaptations. Consider such an obvious thing as passengers. Newer types of station wagons can accommodate nine passengers by means of three seats, but it is a simple matter to increase the passenger capacity of a smaller or older model by means of low benches placed parallel to the sides of the car. These simple benches, which will permit you to carry as many as 13 passengers, can be easily installed and removed.

However, before installing benches in a station wagon, check the laws in your State. In some places such an arrangement is not permitted. As a matter of fact, since the station wagon is capable of doing so many things, some States have special rules and regulations governing them which should be understood by anyone who is thinking of doing any improvising.

For example, in some States it is legal to allow objects to extend beyond the tailgate as long as a red warning pennant is attached to the end of the object. In other States the legal extension is only two feet. Parkways may have special rules in this regard too. A couple of years ago while driving on the Southern State Parkway in New York with my wagon loaded to its limit, I was stopped by a State trooper. It cost me ten dollars to find out that when a station wagon is loaded above its window level it is considered a commercial vehicle on that particular parkway—and no commercial traffic is allowed there.

Another word of warning about loading this vehicle: because of the big picture windows, the gear in a station wagon is very tempting to thieves.

Many parents arrange the spacious back of the station wagon as a play pen.



DURATECH CORP

Usually there is room inside. If not, you can use the top or attach a trailer.

Food is never a problem. The tailgate becomes a waist-high kitchenette at mealtime.

LUGGAGE: COURTESY AMELIA EARHART

PHOTOS BY ANGELA CALOMIRIS

The main reason: 100 cubic feet of space permits loads like this.

Manufacturers do everything they possibly can to make it burglarproof, but you must do your share too. When parking the wagon, make sure to lock all doors and windows and the tailgate. A blanket, piece of canvas, or tarpaulin thrown over items inside will reduce the temptation. I have a piece of quarter-inch plywood which slides in grooves just below the windows, and I stow my gear under it.

Here's a tip on loading objects too heavy to be lifted into the station wagon: try placing a couple of planks (2 x 6's or larger) between the tailgate and ground and sliding such objects up them. This inclined plane, as such a device is called by engineers, will save a great deal of effort. The tailgates of most modern station wagons are strong enough to handle most items, but should extra support be needed, special devices for the job are available at auto supply stores.

Don't forget the carrying space on the top of your wagon. Suitable luggage racks are available or can be constructed from wall conduit or "do-it-yourself" aluminum tubing, suction disks and straps. If there still isn't enough space within the wagon or on top of it, a trailer unit can be easily hitched on the back of the vehicle. Such units may be rented at a minimum of cost and, in the case of nationwide rental agencies, they can be taken at one point and returned at another.

If there are small children in your family, have you ever thought of using the back of a station wagon as a play pen? It can be done easily by throwing a blanket over the floor or by using a special pad. In an auto supply store recently I saw "custom-made" wagon mats. These air mattresses can be folded along their crosswise pleats and are tailored to fit around the wheel wells, thus covering the entire floor behind the front seat. They are available for all standard model station wagons, and they pay for themselves in the money saved from baby sitting fees. Special window and doors locks are available for added safety.

During the hunting and fishing seasons daddy can use the wagon mat too. The mat makes an excellent foundation for a double bed or for sleeping bags. To inflate such mats or standard air mattresses, which may be substituted in place of so-called custom mats, use a rubber foot pump—simply a rubber cylinder with a hose and valve. It is easy to operate and will save plenty of wind. Air mattresses also require time to deflate. We have learned to turn the valves in them the moment we wake up and let the air go out under us.

Speaking of sleeping in a station wagon, it brings up one of the more unusual and most overlooked benefits of this conveyance — a vacation home for the traveling family. Why use a station wagon as a vacation home? First, you can stop for the night when and where you want and at the same time stretch your vacation budget. You will find that vacation costs average $100 a week less because the cost of sleeping and eating accommodations are cut. Second, you will never have to wire ahead for reservations and there is no more stopping in the middle of the afternoon in order to secure accommodations for the night.

Third, it's simple to convert a station wagon into a rolling home. When we go on weekend trips in our Plymouth, our two girls sleep on air mattresses placed on the floor of the wagon; my wife and I sleep on the upper deck. The latter consists of a pipe-supported platform of ¾-inch plywood, high enough off the floor to allow the children room, but low enough to be below the window sills and the back of the front seat. For easy handling, the bunk platform is built in two halves, attached by loose-pin butt hinges. This arrangement lets us use the center seat of the wagon during the day. Luggage and cooking gear are stowed under the rear platform section, and the front half of the bunk is laid on the back of the rear platform for traveling.

(Continued on page 48)

Check the law concerning objects that extend beyond the wagon's tailgate.

How the Legion Helps L.A. Celebrate The Fourth

A quarter-century ago an idea was born which has benefited everybody.

By R. WILSON BROWN

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ago this month the Los Angeles County Council of The American Legion hit upon an idea of combining business with pleasure, and since then has accumulated more than $791,000 for rehabilitation work, has cut Fourth of July fireworks accidents in Los Angeles down to nil, and has furnished entertainment for millions of persons. The Council does it by conducting the annual Fourth of July fireworks spectacle.

Spectacle is the right word for this elaborate display of fireworks which takes place each Fourth in the huge Los Angeles Coliseum. This year $48,000 is budgeted for the show. Of this, $13,000 goes for fireworks. On the retail market that means about $25,000 worth of fireworks.

There's real imagination in the displays too; nothing ordinary is tolerated. This year's show, for instance, will open with a 20 x 20-foot American Legion emblem outlined in colored jets of fire. On each side, ignited together so the three-set piece appears simultaneously, will be 20-foot-high portraits of George Washington and Dwight Eisenhower.

Idea-man Harry Myers.

Following that flaming blue letters will spell out "Have Faith In God" while on each side, in dazzling white, will be the Cross and the Star of David, thus depicting in blazing colors one of the objectives of The American Legion—the Back to God movement. As this set flames out its message, a chorus of 200 voices of all denominations will sing *The Lord's Prayer*.

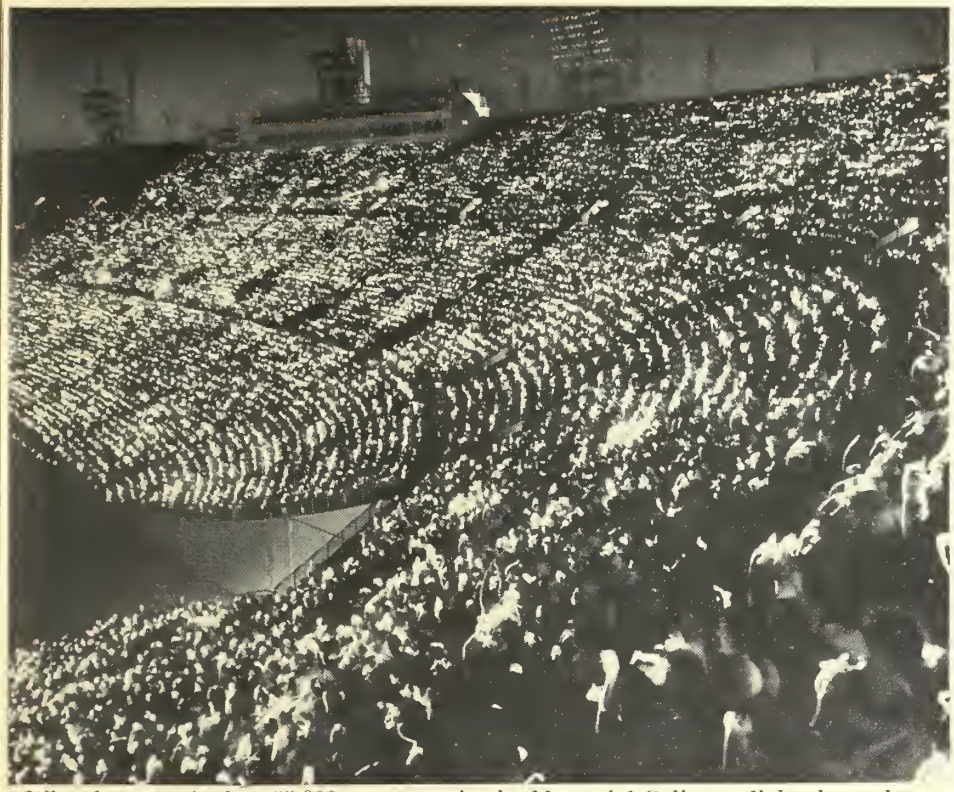
There will be Noah's Ark outlined in jets of colored fire. As it moves slowly halfway across the Los Angeles Coliseum, out of the ark will file a lion, a tiger, an elephant, a giraffe, a camel, and a bear—all pictured in fire.

Sure to be a spellbinder will be the bombardment of Fort McHenry. It was the bombardment of this fort, one of the defenses of Baltimore, by the British fleet in September 1814, that led to the inspired writing of *The Star Spangled Banner* by Francis Scott Key. He was held a prisoner and watched the bombardment all night, wondering every moment if it had been successful. But when dawn came, he saw the Stars and Stripes was still flying over the fort, and the picture he saw formed into the words of his immortal song. The Legion will reproduce in lines of fire this memorable episode in history. Fort McHenry will be shown outlined with belching cannons returning the fire of the British ships *Dragon* and *Wasp* which will move across the field toward the fort. As the bombardment dies, the Stars and Stripes in fireworks will be seen waving in the breeze above the fort.

There'll be lots of other spectacular displays — orange trees, a silver forest, waterfalls, revolving merry-go-rounds, the Aurora Borealis, and other things—all in fire. And between each fired set there will be bombs bursting in air, skyrockets zooming into the night, and showers of stars falling from the sky.

And that's not all. Maybe some of the bigness of Hollywood productions has rubbed off onto Legionnaires. Anyhow, to the fireworks spectacle will be added a one-hour circus complete with live animals, clowns, aerobats, and flying trapeze artists. There will be music by 50 organists playing 50 Hammond organs in ensemble. Jet planes, with Marines at the controls, will zoom overhead. There'll be midget racing for boys and girls from four to ten years old driving their own homemade cars powered by lawn mower motors. The 32-piece band of Hollywood Post No. 43 will play. There will be community singing. And someone in the audience will win a new Ford sedan.

Get the audience in the show and make them a part of it and success is yours, say showmen. The Legion will do that again for the 19th consecutive year in its great match-lighting act. Because this act has become a tradition, people go to the show with their pockets loaded with matches — the big old-fashioned, kitchen kind. At a signal, everyone lights a match. With 55,000 people holding 55,000 burning matches in a darkened coliseum, the effect is inspiring. There will be variations of the effect by such further audience participation as having only the men light matches, then having only the women



What happened when 55,000 spectators in the Memorial Coliseum lighted matches.

burning element is fastened to the bamboo strips. If the set is to be stationary, it is fastened to a pole. If it is to move, it is set onto a truck body. When an electrical contact is made from a central control board, the burning elements burn and trace out the design. The frames are saved from year to year and stored at the coliseum.

The job of having tickets and programs printed, hiring ushers, guards, ticket sellers and takers, and all the other business of handling 55,000 people in the coliseum falls to Harry Morris who for the past 20 years has been contracted for that purpose. At other times Mr. Morris is director of publications for the University of California at Los Angeles. He has handled so many athletic events and shows for the university that it's all in a day's work for him. He has at his beck and call junior high school, high school, and college students

Spirit of '76.

The Emblem.

Flag on Iwo Jima.

Extra added attraction — a one-hour circus.

light up, then every other row, etc.

Thearle-Duffield Fireworks Co. of Chicago, said to be the largest producers of fireworks shows in the world, has the contract to furnish the fireworks and set them up. That firm buys its supplies (except the big bombs which come from Japan) from manufacturers in Ohio and Pennsylvania. This firm furnishes the fireworks, sends two to four experts from Chicago to direct a staff employed in Los Angeles to set up the show. Preparations take about a week.

Sets (they are the fireworks displays which spell out a message or picture a scene) are built on 5 x 10-foot balsam wood frames which are interlaced to form small squares. By putting several of these 5 x 10-foot frames together, large sets can be made. After the frames are put together to form the desired size, the design is then traced on the frame with bamboo strips. Then the

This motorcycle trooper act is one of the thrill features presented.

trained and experienced at such jobs; so he has no trouble lining up the 400 persons he needs to work the Legion show.

Proof that the show is entertaining lies in the fact that an average audience inside the coliseum is 55,000. Hundreds have to be turned away for lack of seating space. Thousands of others see at least a part of it free by simply sitting in their lawns or cars and looking in the sky toward the coliseum.

Proof that the show has paid off for the benefit of Legion rehabilitation work lies in the fact that it has netted $791,826.63 during the past 24 years.

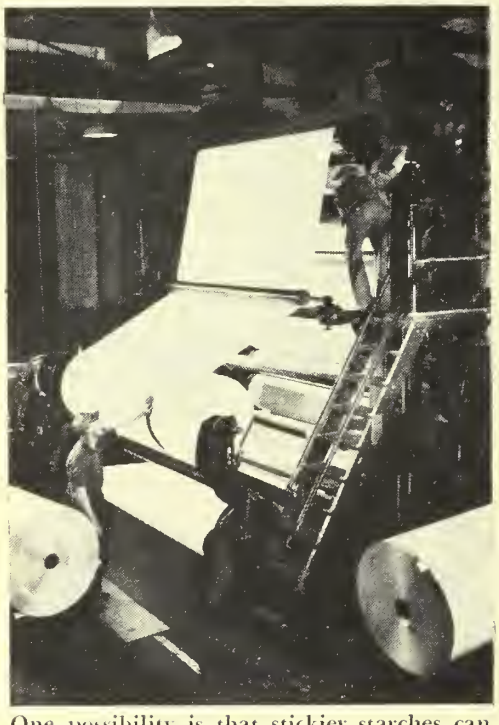
There's another very important result which justifies one of the reasons why the show was born. In 1941, the records show, there were

(Continued on page 55)

A Scientific Approach to

There is a wealth of untouched raw material in the vegetable world.

Experiments on cornstarch which may open up a greatly increased market.



One possibility is that stickier starches can replace some woodpulp in paper mixtures.

By JAMES N. SITES

IF FARMERS WERE TO shift toward growing chemicals instead of food, Uncle Sam could probably wash his hands of one of the nation's most perplexing public problems—those huge, costly farm surpluses.

Crop overproduction has become an uncontrollable monster. Born of a technological revolution and the inevitable mismanagement of politics, it has brought towering carryover stocks, wasteful disposal programs, rigid controls over farmers, and gaping holes in taxpayers' pockets.

Attempted cures appear as bad as the disease. But one far less painful, more promising way out is now being pried open in Washington. It lies in "chemurgy," the wedding of chemical and agricultural sciences. Here is why the field is getting new top-level attention:

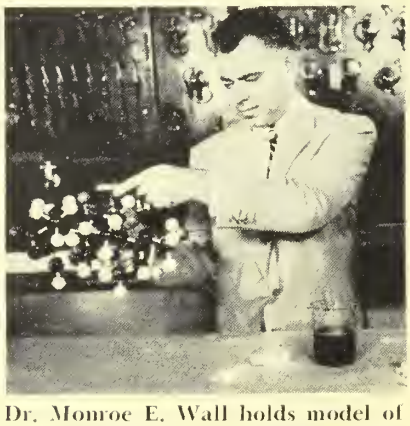
Washington has dealt with our problem of superabundance—which, ironically, is the envy of the world—largely by restraining the farmer's capacity to produce, on one hand, while supporting market prices on the other. But the farmer, with storied resourcefulness, hurdles acreage restrictions and marketing quotas and continues to pile up huge harvests. Despite net Federal outlays of $5 billion annually for farm programs, the imbalance between supply and demand clings like a burr. Official optimism to the contrary, it appears due to get even worse over the coming decade.

This troubled outlook has finally brought a serious search for alternatives, for ways of taking the curse out of surpluses. Instead of trying to clamp a lid on output, a growing number of officials now ask: Why not concentrate on expanding markets and developing new uses for farm products? Why not try to solve the farm problem by releasing rather than curtailing the farmer's capacity to produce? By being positive, not negative?

Chemurgy just might hold the answer. The science aims at converting farm goods into all sorts of industrial and common-use items, from paint, rubber, and motor fuel to soaps and medicines. Crops would go to work as raw materials for industry.

The area's promise can even be stated statistically. For example, the farm economy is geared up to turn out about 5 percent more than present markets will take at acceptable prices. Yet domestic food consumption is virtually at a peak, and foreign outlets are strictly limited. This leaves major hope for expending markets up to industry, which now consumes roughly 5 percent of agricultural output.

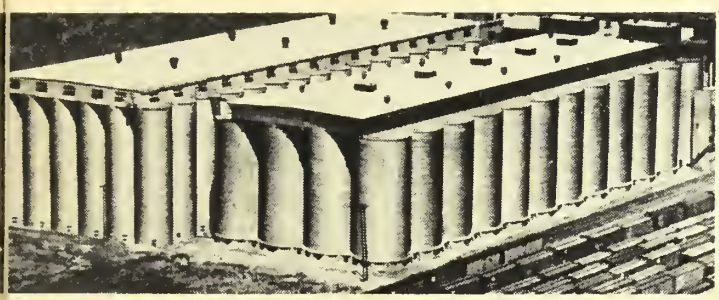
Double that take, chemurgists con-



Dr. Monroe E. Wall holds model of cortisone molecule. The Agave plant provides a chemical used for cortisone.

Cotton surpluses present a tou problem

the FARM SURPLUS PROBLEM



Year after year crops fill storage facilities to overflowing.

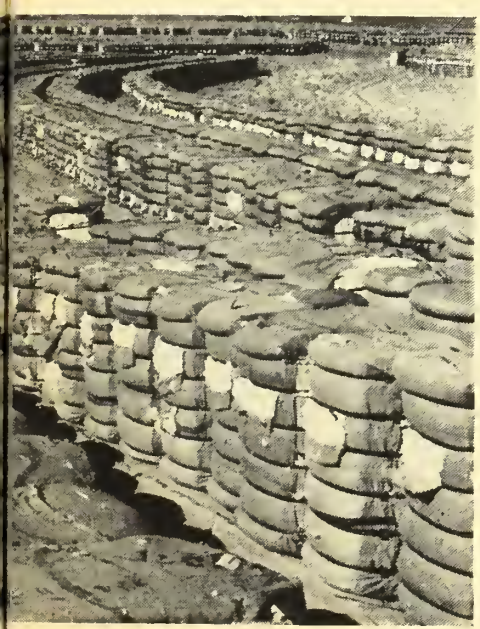
Emergency facilities such as these ships are loaded with surplus grain.

tend, and you've licked overproduction, increased farmer income, and lifted a heavy burden from the public. Small wonder advocates of this approach are enthusiastic about its possibilities! Senator Homer Capehart (Ind.), who now has a bill before Congress calling for greatly expanded research, calls it "the one non-political, free-enterprise solution to the farm problem."

Some of this enthusiasm rubbed off onto others in Congress last year and resulted in a section being written into the 1956 farm bill calling for a Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products. Its mission: To study the entire field and to recommend legislation this year to expand this unique outlet. President Eisenhower followed through, appointed five members representing farming, education, and business, and set the commission in motion last summer. Named executive director was an editor noted as the "evangelist" of chemurgic processes—Wheeler McMillen, of Philadelphia, vice president of Farm Journal, Inc.

Over the months the commission sounded out experts throughout the country and compiled a basic inventory of present conversion processes and of

(Continued on page 43)



problem, complicated by synthetic fibers.

One approach is to improve products made from cotton.

M. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, INC.

Another approach is to put the farmer to work raising things which can be used in the making of synthetics.

The Battle of TERRIBLE

When the American GI pointed his gun at the British captain, he set off a chain reaction.

By WILLIAM LaVARRE

THE BATTLE OF TERRIBLE TEMPERS has, I think, been too long ignored by World War II historians. Had it taken place in the Pacific, where press correspondents sometimes seemed more abundant than fighting men, it would long before this have reached some New York stage as a rival for *South Pacific*

The Battle of Terrible Tempers erupted one sunscorched tropical morning in the muddy, jungle-lined Suriname River which for hundreds of primitive years had flowed peacefully from the unmapped interior of Dutch Guiana on the northern coast of South America

Resentment sizzled and sputtered in various waterfront gin shops.

but which now emptied into a nazi-infested Caribbean. The official Top Secret here was the American Hemisphere's main source of vitally needed aluminum ore, a gigantic bauxite mine up the Suriname from which as many ore carriers as could escape the pigboats in the Caribbean were engaged in running ore to the war industries of the United States, Canada, and England.

The coastal settlement of Paramaribo, the only spot in continental America still under the Dutch flag, was especially colorful with its thousands of Javanese and Hindu expatriates, originally transplanted from Java and India to work the rice, sugar, and cocoa estates, and with the big ebony bodies of Guiana *Djukas*, descendants of runaway African slaves of the 19th century who lived in deep jungle villages but came down the Suriname to trade mahogany logs for the assets, or liabilities, of civilization, and when it pleased them to work in the bauxite mine.

East *was* East and West *was* West in Kipling's day, but here, on this lush Caribbean Coast, the twain—Americans, Europeans, Asians, and Africans—*had* met.

Here, also, had suddenly converged tropical-uniformed officers of the Dutch Army, Navy, and Air Force; the Free French Navy and Air Force; the British Royal Navy; the Canadian Navy; and the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Corps—an allied vigilante outpost against nazi submarines and against the then expected nazi attempt to reach the Panama Canal with bombers by way of West Africa. The official tasks of these allies were to protect the Suriname River from nazi sabotage so that the ore ships could get up the tricky river and out again, ore ladened; to protect the mine from sabotage; and to protect the U.S., British, and French ore carriers into the relays of naval and air convoys which would escort them—or at least enough of them—safely across the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico to the war factories

Great land and sea battles were going on in the Atlantic and the Pacific and in Europe and Asia, but here in Paramaribo all who were even suspected of being potential enemies were kept out of trouble in a prisoners' stockade. The allied officers had no great problems for their humid days, little to do, and no valorous exploits to write home about. Some junior officers amused themselves with photographing pretty Javanese and Hindu girls and sending their camera studies to envious buddies across the seas, but this was not a hobby that could be engaged in publicly by the allied higher command. For them there was increasing boredom.

Then, in the midst of their boredom, came tumult.

The British Naval Liaison Officer, Commander V. I. M. Thorleigh-Thorleigh, sat at his peaceful desk, one May morning, trying to think of something interesting to do. His dainty Javanese secretary, Miss Suy Wow, in her orange

TEMPERS

batik, her soft arms tinkling with gold and silver bracelets, brought him a sealed envelope, delivered by a British sailor. Commander Thorleigh-Thorleigh slit the envelope and began reading the single sheet of typewritten paper:

TO: THE BRITISH NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER,
PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA.
SIR:

The following is an excerpt from my ship's log which I call to your immediate attention, with the hope you will promptly investigate this outrage:

"On May 20, at 1850, while en route up the Suriname for bauxite, the master, after respectfully taking over navigation from the river pilot, was verbally attacked by the pilot who uttered blasphemies and called on the U.S. armed guard, stationed on the ship's bridge, to support him (the pilot) in orders which were contrary to the wishes and judgement of the master. The U.S. armed guard then drew his gun, pointed it at the master, and under menace of being shot the master was compelled to follow the steering orders of the pilot."

This is a blasted act of piracy, my dear sir, about which I express my opinion to you, a British naval officer, rather than in my ship's log, to wit: Things have come to a sorry state when the master of a British ship has to be subjected to such disrespectful treatment by a Dutch river pilot and a blasted Yankee foot soldier, while engaged in transporting aluminum ore from the South American jungle to Canada through a gauntlet of nazi submarines. I love our allies but I am bringing this incident to your official attention, hoping that you will, in your official British naval capacity, and your vigilance as an officer in His Majesty's Service, be able to obtain some immediate adjustment for me.

Yours very truly,
J. McTavish MacKinnoncannon
Captain, R.N.R.
Master

The master felt that this sort of thing just wasn't done, you know.

Commander Thorleigh-Thorleigh sighed. Americans were, to him, such strange people! He could have put on his tropical sun helmet, walked through the fragrant flowers of the little Queen's Plaza, and discussed Captain MacKinnoncannon's gripe with U.S. Army Colonel J. P. Jones, Jr. He preferred, instead, just to lean farther back in his rattan chair, cooled by his big punkah fan.

"Take a dispatch, my girl!" he ordered Miss Suy Wow. "Address it for the Commanding Officer, U.S. Army Forces, Dutch Guiana."

SIR:

I enclose herewith copy of an urgent complaint received this a.m. from the master of the British S.S. *Honoric*.

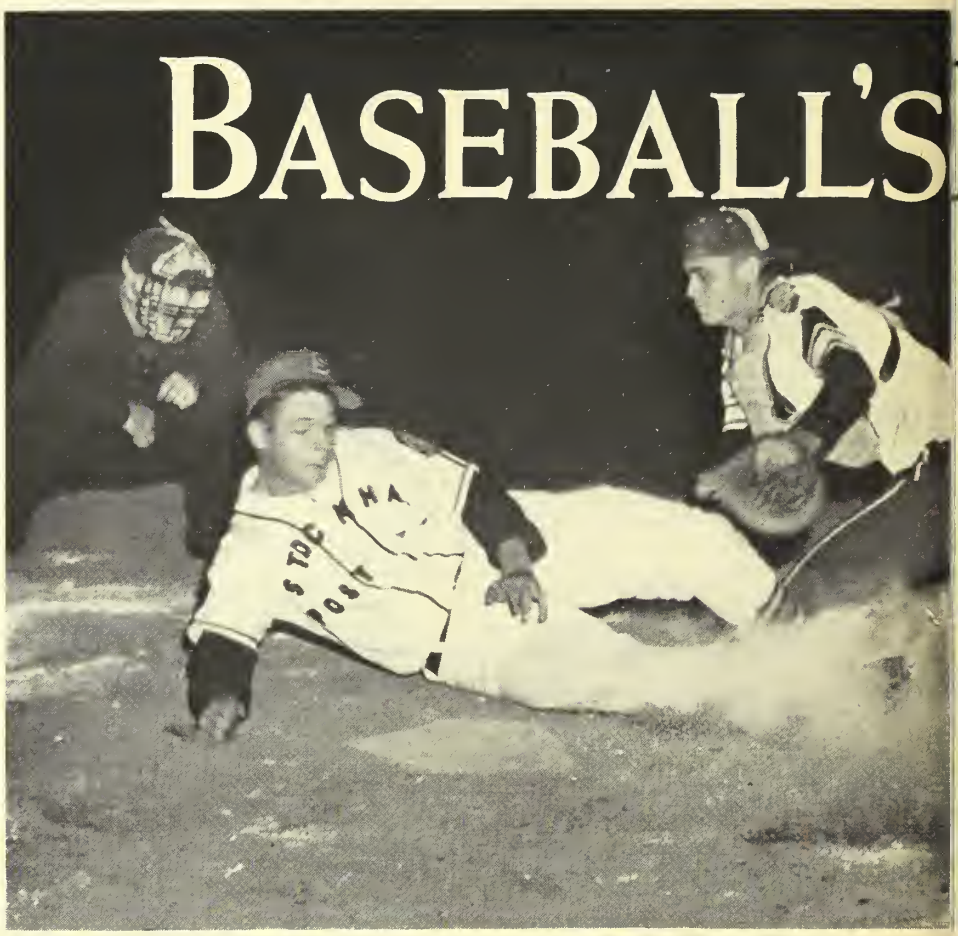
As the master rightly points out, we are all supposed to be allies in this dismal spot. I request you, therefore, to

(Continued on page 50)

ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN RUGE

The U.S. infantrymen chased the French sailors back to their docked ships.

BASEBALL'S



Close play above was typical of the exciting baseball seen at last year's Junior Baseball Finals. The 1956 champs were one of 2,000 Ford-sponsored teams.

By VIRGIL CORY

A CHANCE REMARK made at the famous Ford Rotunda in Dearborn, Mich., on August 9, 1943, has helped make better citizens of more than half a million youngsters. It brought Babe Ruth out of the twilight of retirement into two active and fruitful years before his death. And it set off a chain reaction that has developed into one of the finest "partnerships" in the history of American sports.

That occasion in Dearborn was a luncheon attended by 20 top Ford Motor Company executives and the chairman of the American Legion's Americanism Commission of that year, James F. O'Neil, who was there to accept the Edsel Ford Memorial Trophy awarded by Ford to the national champion team of American Legion Junior Baseball.

The result of that luncheon meeting has been that in the 14 years since this major automobile manufacturer and its dealers have aided in co-sponsoring 34,382 American Legion Junior Baseball clubs. With 16 youngsters to a team, this co-sponsorship has directly affected 550,112 boys who have enjoyed the competition and comradeship of The American Legion's youth baseball program.

As chairman of the Americanism Commission in 1943, James F. O'Neil was invited by Ford officials to go to Dearborn to accept a plaque which the car manufacturer had decided to award to the Legion's national championship team each year on a 10-year revolving basis.

During the luncheon, one of the Ford officials, representing Henry Ford personally, asked O'Neil a simple question, "What more can we do to help the Legion Junior Baseball program?"

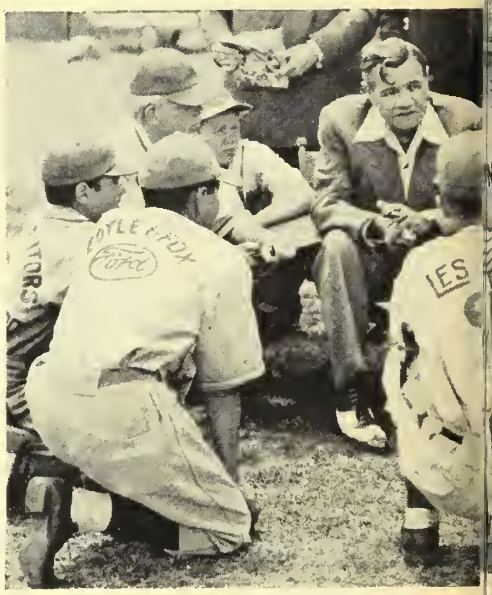
O'Neil, long a leader in Legion Junior Baseball in his native Manchester, N. H., had the direct answer, "You could help us by co-sponsoring some of the teams, so that the boys can have better uniforms and more bats and balls." He pointed out that some American Legion Posts spent up to $2,000 a year in team sponsorship.

Well, today that Ford-Legion co-sponsorship has reached a peak in community relations as exemplified by such a club as the 1956 national champions, which won at Bismarck, N. Dak., last September. This is the Fred W. Stockham Post No. 245, of St. Louis, Missouri, co-sponsored by the Weber-Deibel Ford Motors of St. Louis.

Weber-Deibel, working with the Stockham Legion Post of that North St. Louis area, and with the team's coach and manager, Albert Grosch, sponsored this junior team for 15 years. The Post team came close to a national crown in 1950 when the St. Louis club finished second to Oakland, Calif., in the national finals played at Omaha, Nebr.

But in 1956 the payoff came when the Stockham boys won the national crown at Bismarck by polishing off New Orleans in the windup game. This big triumph came after many years which had seen such big leaguers as Yogi Berra, Buddy Blattner, Bobby Hofmann, and others wear the St. Louis Legion uniform, but never to a national title.

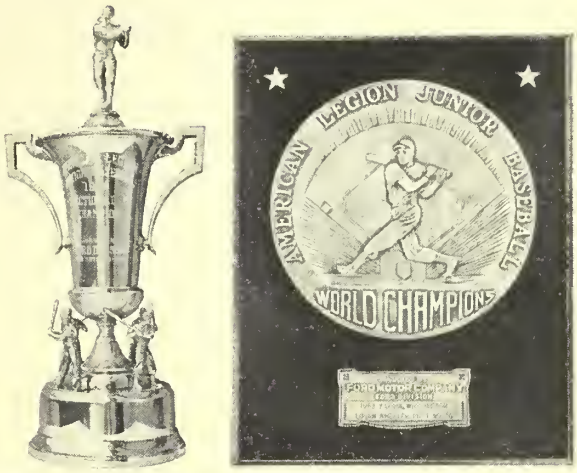
Some of the players and coaches of the Fred W. Stockham Post 245 team of St. Louis with officers of the Weber-Deibel Ford agency of that city who sponsored the Legion team for 15 years.



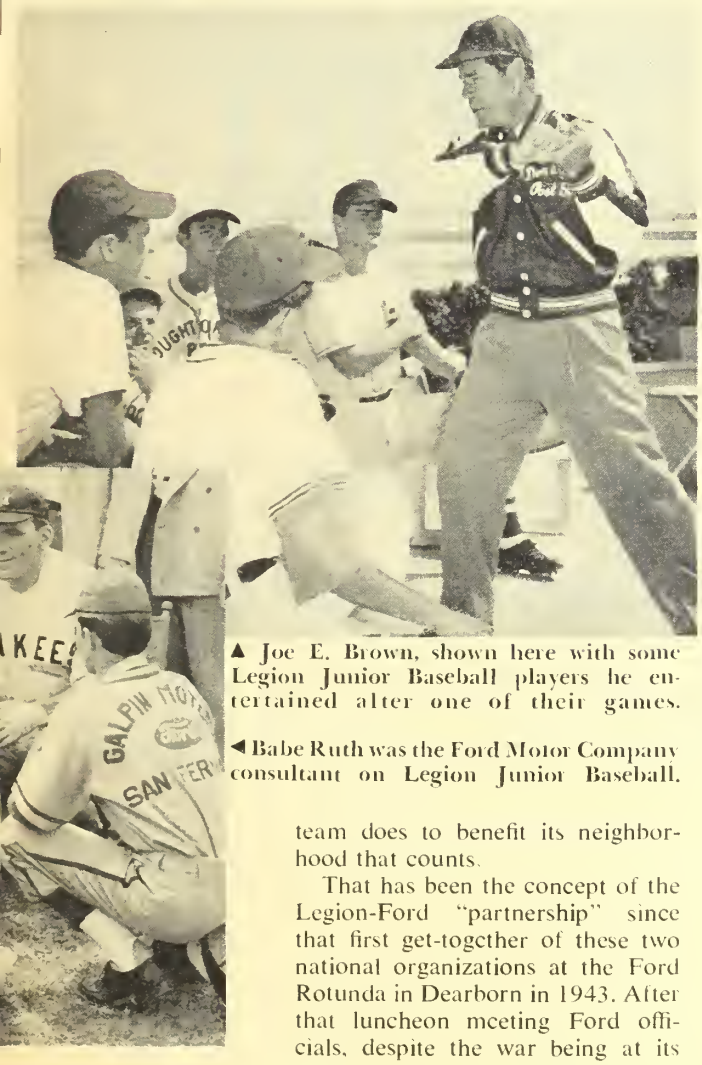
With the facts showing that at least 2,000 Ford dealers will assist teams during this year of 1957 and that only four teams can possibly reach the national finals, it becomes clear that these dealers everywhere believe that winning isn't everything. It's what the Legion boys'

BIGGEST BACKER

Many big-leaguers owe their start to what Ford has done for Legion Junior Baseball.

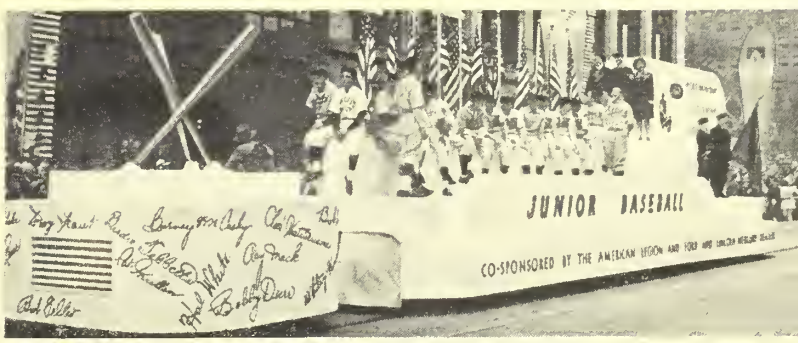


Ford awards silver plaques, right, to the 12 Regional winners and silver cups to the four Sectional winners.



▲ Joe E. Brown, shown here with some Legion Junior Baseball players he entertained after one of their games.

◀ Babe Ruth was the Ford Motor Company consultant on Legion Junior Baseball.



This float was part of the big parade in Los Angeles that preceded the 1947 National American Legion Junior Baseball Finals.

team does to benefit its neighborhood that counts.

That has been the concept of the Legion-Ford "partnership" since that first get-together of these two national organizations at the Ford Rotunda in Dearborn in 1943. After that luncheon meeting Ford officials, despite the war being at its height, went to work. They laid plans providing that when peace came and Ford began hiring thousands of trainees, that these young men could be used full time in developing the Legion-Ford partnership until company expansion opened up other activities to them.

In 1943 Ford dealers were aiding 123 Legion clubs scattered around the country. In 1944, with the war still on, the full impetus of the plan could not yet be put into effect, and only 264 Legion teams were co-sponsored.

The "partnership" plan really began to roll in 1945 when young men coming out of the services were hired by Ford as future executives. Their first jobs were to work with Ford dealers in teaming up with Legion Posts to sponsor teams. That year, 1945, Ford dealers co-sponsored 1,232 junior clubs.

In 1946, with these Ford trainees working full time in 33 district sales offices in the country, the co-sponsorship total hit 2,200. It then zoomed to 3,987 in 1947 and to its peak of 4,678 co-sponsored teams in 1948.

Henry Ford II and his brother, Benson Ford, were personally interested in their company's partnership with the Legion because Junior Baseball was developing better citizens of tomorrow. They were and are ardent believers in the Legion's Americanism projects. They also watched with interest as their newly hired trainees—many of them now holding highly responsible positions in Ford Motor Company, 10 years later—worked full time to develop the Junior baseball program.

The Fords, as the project blossomed in 1947, learned that a sick and dying Babe Ruth was living in obscurity in New York and was practically forgotten. They asked Babe if he would become a Ford Motor Company consultant to aid the Legion Junior Baseball program. Babe accepted. And Benson Ford went to New *(Continued on page 42)*

11TH ANNUAL *FREE* AWARDS

DONATED BY THE

Seagram

POSTS

of the American Legion

POST No. 1283	POST No. 658	POST No. 807
New York	California	Illinois

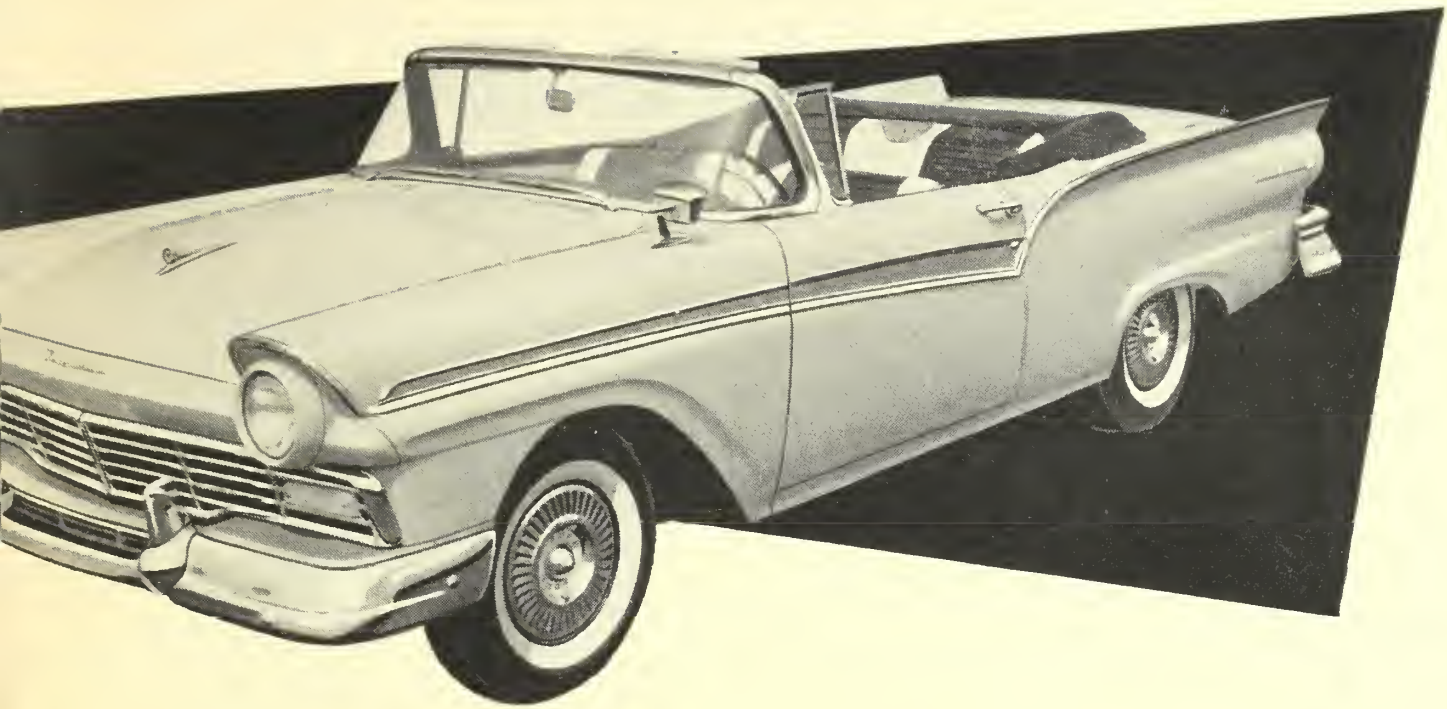
Winners Announced and Cars Awarded September 15th at

NATIONAL CONVENTION
ATLANTIC CITY
NEW JERSEY

HERE'S ALL YOU HAVE TO DO!

1. To enter, send in an official coupon or mail a postcard or letter using this coupon as a guide.
2. Your coupon, letter or postcard MUST be signed.
3. All entries must be received no later than midnight, September 13th.

DON'T PUT IT OFF! MAIL THIS



Four 1957 Ford Convertibles FREE to lucky members of the Legion and Legion Auxiliary

You don't even have to attend the convention to win. This could be your turn to win a new convertible! For the 11th year, The Seagram Posts have donated to the American Legion National Convention Commission, four beautiful convertibles for lucky Legionnaires. Cars will be available to the winners right after the convention, or they may be shipped home, at the winner's expense.

Extra cash award to winners' posts. If you win, your Post wins too! The Seagram Posts have donated $250 in cash for the Post of each of the four winners. Announcement of winners' names will be made at the National Convention. Remember—any member of the Legion or the Legion Auxiliary is eligible! Don't delay—mail your entry today. You may be one of the lucky winners.

EXTRA!

Additional Awards donated by The Seagram Posts

$250.00

to each Winner's Post!

COUPON TODAY!

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American Legion
c/o The American Legion Magazine
P. O. Box 485, New York 19, N. Y.

Legion or Auxiliary Membership Card No.

GENTLEMEN: I am a member of _____ POST, AMERICAN LEGION, or a member of _____ UNIT, AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY, located in _____ (City) _____ (State). Please enter my name in the free drawings for the four Ford convertibles donated by the Seagram Posts to the American Legion National Convention Commission. Drawings to be held September 14, at American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York City, under the supervision of the American Legion National Adjutant.

NAME _____ (Please print)

HOME ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

SIGNATURE _____ (Please *sign* here)

WASHINGTON PRO & CON

Presenting both sides of big issues facing the nation

THIS MONTH'S SUBJECT: SHOULD WE ADOPT A NATIONAL PLAN FOR COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE?

(PRO) Access to good medical care is a universal human need which is not being adequately met today because of its cost. Unless that cost barrier is overcome, the advances of medical science will simply mean better medicine for fewer people rather than for all of us.

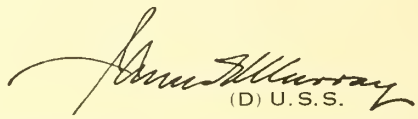
The problem of financing better health care for all is a national problem, demanding a national solution. National health insurance is the best answer, and the only one that will ever really work.

Contrary to the slanders that have been leveled against this proposal, national health insurance is *not* a method of controlling medical practice, providing medical services or operating medical facilities. It would do none of those things. It would simply establish a source of payment for medical services, financed through a system of insurance contributions geared to income, that would enable every family to secure those services at no further cost.

In only two essential respects would this program alter present arrangements. First, the doctor would submit his bill to, and collect from, the health insurance fund rather than the patient. Secondly, the doctor would become free to prescribe and provide the treatment that the patient actually needs, rather than just what he can afford.

The so-called "voluntary" insurance plans that now exist do not offer sufficient protection at reasonable rates to enough people to be regarded as a satisfactory answer to the national medical cost problem. The typical group plans cover less than one-third of the average family's medical expenses, and there is strong evidence that they have actually served to further inflate the cost of medical care.

There are but three possible alternative approaches to the solution of the national health cost problem. One is to do nothing. Another is to resort to subsidies or tax-supported hand-outs to special groups. The other — and this is my proposal — is to employ the time-tested mechanism of contributory social insurance.



(D) U.S.S.

James E. Murray, U.S. Senator from Montana

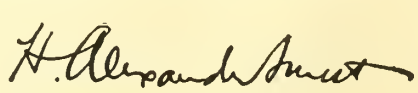
(CON) After 12 years in the United States Senate as a member of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare — which, among other things, has jurisdiction over the subject of our national health — I can sincerely answer this question in the negative.

Compulsory national health insurance is another name for socialized medicine, which has been experimented with in Great Britain and has definitely been found wanting. My active experience with this problem began in 1945 with the 79th Congress. President Truman then submitted to the Congress a recommendation for a national health program, which led to the introduction of the so-called Murray-Wagner, Dingell Bill. This was a carefully-worked-out plan to establish socialized medicine in America, and was not passed.

In the 83rd Congress, President Eisenhower recommended the establishment of a limited Federal system of reinsurance to encourage private health insurance programs to offer broader health protection policies to more people. However, no action was taken on these proposals.

During the present 85th Congress Senator Hill, chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, and I have introduced legislation similar to that recommended by President Eisenhower. This legislation would permit smaller insurance companies and non-profit associations to pool their resources in order to develop new or improved health insurance plans to be available to more people at the lowest possible cost. It would give complete coverage for voluntary health insurance plans. The pooling arrangements between the insurance companies would take care of those emergency cases which frequently strike the homes of people who are particularly in need of some kind of insurance protection.

It is respectfully submitted that this program of voluntary health insurance promises to meet the nationwide need and to do away once and for all with the dangers of socialized medicine, which would be involved in any compulsory plan.



(R) U.S.S.

H. Alexander Smith, U.S. Senator from New Jersey

VETERANS NEWSLETTER JULY 1957

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

MINNESOTA PASSES BONUS BILL FOR KOREA VETS:

The Minnesota Legislature passed, and the Governor approved, a bill authorizing payments of a bonus to vets who served during the Korean War. Maximum payments will be $400 for those who served in Korea -- $200 maximum for those with stateside service.

Eligibility: Residence in the State of Minnesota at the time of entering service and for at least six months prior.

Rate of payment: $15 per month for each month in Korea; $7.50 for each month of service not in Korea. Payment will be computed on service between June 27, 1950, and July 27, 1953.

Veterans on continuous active duty in the Armed Forces for four years prior to June 27, 1950, will not be eligible to receive a bonus. Exception would be those with such prior service who died from service-connected causes while serving during the Korean War. In these cases beneficiary would be entitled to receive payment.

Application forms will not be ready for several months. NEWSLETTER will carry further information when available. Deadline is Dec. 31, 1958.

* * * *

WIDOWS OF WW1 AND WW2 VETS MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR HIGHER DEATH COMPENSATION:

An undetermined number of widows now receiving death compensation from the VA may be eligible for higher amounts under the Survivor Benefits Act which became effective on Jan. 1, 1957. Those who file by July 1 will receive retroactive payments -- those filing from now on will get payments from date of filing. Higher payments may result in cases where vet died of service-connected causes incurred in peacetime service. Widows should check with Legion Service Officer or VA Regional Offices immediately. Widow's rights will be protected by advising her whether to accept payment under old or new laws -- whichever benefits are higher.

* * * *

PENSIONS SUSPENDED FOR VETS IN JAIL OVER 60 DAYS:

Congress has passed, and the President has approved, Public Law 85-24, introduced by Rep. Olin Teague (Tex.) prohibiting payment of VA pension to any veteran or vet's survivor during that part of an imprisonment for a felony or misdemeanor which exceeds 60 days.

Pension suspension which went into effect June 1, starts on 61st day of imprisonment and ends upon fulfillment of the sentence. . . . It applies only to pensions, which are awarded for non-service-connected disabilities. . . . No suspension of benefits applies to benefits to which vet or survivor is entitled because of wartime disability or death. To prevent hardship, law provides that VA may "pay pension to the eligible wife or children of a veteran who forfeits his own pension during imprisonment." . . . Same applies to eligible children of a vet's widow who has pension suspended while imprisoned.

VA anticipates tough time in administering the law. It hopes to set up procedure with Federal, State and local penal authorities whereby it will be notified when pensioner is jailed. Pensioner can himself notify VA if he wishes. Any payments made to the pensioner during the period when suspension should be in effect will have to be repaid to the Government.

* * * *

VA CUTBACK FOLLOWED APPROPRIATIONS FAILURE:

Failure of Congress to vote a supplemental appropriation sufficient for the VA to continue normal activities to the end of its fiscal year, June 30, required a cutback of normal activities of all VA installations during the last 52 days of the fiscal year. . . . House Appropriations Committee, headed by Rep. Clarence Cannon (Mo.), did not recommend the necessary amount to meet normal activities.

To meet the situation, VA issued order to all stations to save 1% of their budgets in the last 52 days. . . . Administrator suggested to field stations they effect cut by:

1. Postponing or freezing equipment orders and deferring payment on equipment delivered.
2. Halting maintenance and repair operations.
3. Leaving new personnel vacancies empty, and
4. If necessary, restricting admissions of new hospital patients.

Stations choosing to restrict admissions were required to notify VA medical chief Dr. R. A. Wolford first.

The appropriations failure, undoubtedly considered an economy, adds up to postponing some inevitable expenses, permitting deterioration of capital investment by arresting maintenance, and reducing the useful function for which the VA plant has been built.

* * * *

REPRESENTATION BY CHARTERED VETS ORGANIZATIONS FOR CLAIMANTS IN SOCIAL SECURITY CASES CLARIFIED:

A technicality of the Social Security Act which has created concern among service officers who feared it would handicap them in representing claimants before that agency has apparently been overcome.

Social Security Law prevents the agency from extending recognition to veterans organizations as the VA and Department of Defense do under the law. This would mean that a claimant could not designate an organization such as The American Legion to act for him, but instead he would have to name specifically an individual such as a Service Officer.

Difficulty in this setup occurs when cases are

shifted from one office to another or when for administrative reasons more than one representative may be working on a claim. Social Security Law appeared to require undue redtape with new individual accreditation in each instance.

Legion Nat'l Rehab staff has worked closely with three other vets organizations and Red Cross and the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance, and together they apparently worked out a satisfactory solution administratively.

In cases where claimants merely wish to inquire about a claim a simple letter to the Bureau or to the veterans organization will be sufficient to establish the service officer's right to such information.

Where the claimant wishes to give full authority to a person or organization to act for him he need merely complete form AC-512 -- Appointment of Representative. If the designated person indicates that he is a Service Officer of a veterans organization, the Social Security Administration will accept him as qualified to act in behalf of the claimant.

When other Service Officers may have to act in behalf of the claimant at a later date, it is suggested that alternate forms be prepared in advance and filed as it becomes necessary for the service officer to act.

Veterans groups and the Red Cross have indicated that they will go along on a test of the above procedure. If satisfactory, the system will eliminate the need for asking for changes in basic Social Security Law by Congress.

* * *

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES GO BEGGING:

Increasing shortage of personnel in critical fields is continuing to plague U. S. economy in general defense industries in particular. U. S. Employment Service recently expanded its operations to include engineers, scientists, teachers and other professional people. When local offices cannot place a man or fill a vacancy, the case is reported to Washington office of USES. At present time Washington reports more than 6,000 engineering jobs going begging. Most acute shortages are in electrical, mechanical, and chemical engineering.

Qualified youngsters who can absorb the technical training would be well advised to look into the opportunities awaiting them in engineering. Legionnaires can provide a service to the country, and to the young men now getting ready for college, by advising them to investigate scholarships available in these critical fields and others.

* * * *

NEW WW2 ARMY HISTORY TELLS SIGNAL CORPS STORY:

The latest in the Army's series of official histories -- The U. S. Army in World War II -- is off the press. Its title is The Signal Corps: The Test. The volume is the second to be published in the group of three dealing with the Signal Corps and is part of a subseries called The Technical Services.

The volume begins with the chronological story of the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. It gives a taut, technical explanation of some of the confusion of that first day of the war and then goes on to cover the events of 1942 and the first six months of 1943.

The volume is a collaborative effort with credit as authors going to George R. Thompson, Dixie R. Harris, Pauline M. Oakes and Dulany Terrett. It is available, as are others in the Army series, from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price for this volume $4.50.

* * * *

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE SLAPS NAVEC:

The President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped has bluntly rejected the activities of NAVEC. A resolution offered by the disabled veterans subcommittee, on which the Legion is represented by Nat'l Economic Commission Director Clarence W. Bird, was adopted at the committee's annual meeting.

NAVEC is an outfit which offers unsolicited ballpoint pens by mail, giving the impression that the proceeds will aid in the employment of disabled veterans.

The committee stated it "has no affiliations with NAVEC (National Association of Veterans Employment Councils), does not endorse NAVEC and is not cooperating with NAVEC."

Action was prompted in part by numerous inquiries from Governors' Committees concerning NAVEC's activities.

* * * *

PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION GOES OUT OF EXISTENCE:

By the time most readers of NEWSLETTER see this item, the President's National Security Training Commission will have closed up shop for the last time (June 30, 1957). Failure of Congress to appropriate needed funds wiped out group which Legion relied on to safeguard civilian character of Universal Military Training Program.

The Commission had a peculiar existence during its life. Set up originally under P.L. 51 of the 82nd Congress, Commission was charged with (1) exercising general supervision of training of National Security Training Corps (2) establishing policies and standards necessary to carry out purposes of the Act and (3) making adequate provision for the moral and spiritual welfare of the National Security Training Corps.

The rub was that when the Commission had these powers it had no Corps with which to work. When Reserve Forces Act of 1955 came into being and provided first of the six-month trainees, its powers were revoked.

Legion's backing of enlistment program helped recruit so many RFA trainees that enlistments had to be suspended for a short while in late spring of this year. With the program booming Legion hopes that the Commission will be revived with its original powers.

* * * *

PERMANENT TYPE NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS ON THE INCREASE:

VA figures indicate that nearly 40 percent of NSLI insurance now held by WW2 vets is of the permanent type. This is nearly double the number of ten years ago.

Importance of conversion to permanent insurance, the VA points out, is that such policies build up a reserve which can be borrowed against while the term insurance has no reserve, no borrowing value, and must be renewed at higher premium rate every five years.

Vets interested in permanent insurance can get information at any VA office.

NEWS of The American Legion
and Veterans' Affairs
JULY 1957

Convention in Atlantic City May Be Biggest in Legion History

The 39th Nat'l American Legion Convention in Atlantic City, N. J.—Sept. 14-19— is showing all signs of beeoming the biggest conclave in Legion History.

In late May Nat'l Hq at Indianapolis reported that interest among Legionnaires, their families, and marehing units was at a point not ordinarily reached until July.

A happy combination of features makes Atlantie City a natural eonvention site and one whieh will attract an estimated 150,000 Legionnaires and their families to the famed oceanside resort.

The eity boasts an abundance of hotels and motels. It elaims to have hotel rooms to take eare of more visitors than its own population.

Hotel rates, too, are in the normal priee range, with some hotels offering the American plan whereby meals are ineluded in the daily rate. Here, the priees will appear higher than in those hotels with the European plan, which doesn't include meals.

With the Legion Convention coming in mid-September, the thousands of Legionnaires will have an opportunity to enjoy Atlantie City's more than five miles of white, sandy beaehes.

For the less energetie visitors the shops along the world's longest boardwalk offer a pleasant diversion. Surf fishing and deep sea fishing are available, and the Atlantic Raee Course will offer racing meets for those who like to watch the horses.

Two famous piers provide rides and other attraetions that will thrill the youngsters and give their parents an enjoyable day as well.

Convention Business

While Legionnaires will find Atlantic City a perfect spot for vacationing, they will also diseover that its facilities for the Legion's important business are unsurpassed.

All sessions of the 39th Nat'l Convention will be held in the Atlantie City Auditorium—the largest of its kind in the world—right on the Boardwalk.

The main hall, whieh seats 40,000 persons, and the small auditoriums will provide spaee for all of the Commission and Committee meetings as well as for the regular Convention sessions which will be held on Sept. 17, 18, and 19.

Auxiliary eonvention sessions will be held in the ballroom of the Convention Hall.

The Convention itself will open on Monday, Sept. 16, with the big parade. The line of mareh will be 2¼ miles along the famous boardwalk. The parade will start at 10:00 a. m., and is expeeted to run for at least 12 hours.

Record Entries

Situated in the center of a heavily populated area, Atlantie City is attraeting a reeord number of marehing units to the Convention. In late May more than 175 sueh groups had indieated that they would be in the line of march when the parade began.

The Nat'l Drum and Bugle Corps finals will be held on Sunday evening, Sept. 15, in the Auditorium. This will be the first time in Legion history that this eontest will be held indoors.

Beeause of the record turnout of Junior Drum & Bugle Corps, the Legion, for the first time, will hold preliminary eontests for them. The preliminaries will be held at Bader Field at 9:00 a.m., Saturday, Sept. 14. The finals will take plaee that night in the Auditorium.

Other contest times and sites are:

Junior and Senior Bands—Park Place at the Boardwalk, 9:00 a.m., Sept. 14.

Firing Squads—Bader Field, 10:00 a.m., Sept. 15.

Senior Color Guard—Bader Field, 2:00 p.m., Sept. 14.

Junior Color Guard—Bader Field, 1:00 p.m., Sept. 15.

Chorus Contest—Atlantic City High School, 1:00 p.m., Sept. 15.

The Junior and Senior Drum & Bugle Corps finals will require paid admission. Seating for these eontests is limited to 14,634. Those registering for the Convention will get first ehanee at the seats. All other contests are free to speetators.

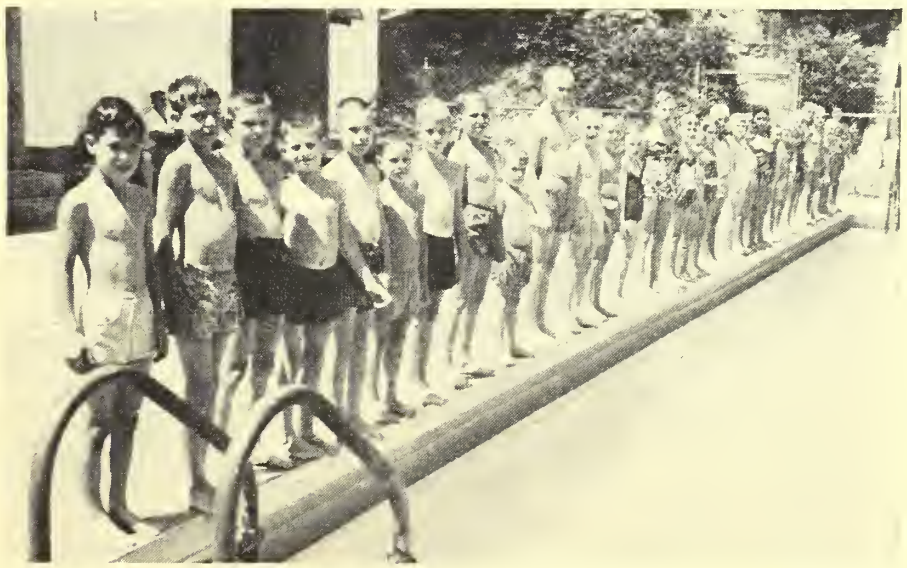
All of the 1956 Nat'l Champions will be back to defend their titles. Included will be the Nat'l Drum & Bugle Corps champs from Skokie, Ill., who will be looking for their third suecessive title.

Among the eorps competing against them will be the Caballeros of Hawthorne, N.J., themselves three-time winners in nat'l eompetition, who will return to nat'l eompetition after skipping last year's Convention.

Distinguished Guests

Among the many hundreds of distinguished persons who will attend the Convention are two whom the Legion will single out for speeial honors. They are Bishop Fulton J. Sheen and General Mark Clark who will reeeive The Ameri-

OUTSTANDING LEGION PROJECTS: South Carolina



ABOVE IS JUST ONE installment of nearly 1,700 boys and girls between ages 6 and 12 who have been taught to swim in swimming classes sponsored by Post 22, Union, South Carolina. Classes, which have been going on since 1948, are directed by Past Post Cmdr A. W. Jones who finds the time though he is manager of a large department store.

can Legion's Distinguished Service Medal.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will speak to the Convention delegates at 11:00 a.m., Thursday, Sept. 19, just prior to the election of Nat'l Officers.

He will discuss important matters relating to the internal security of the United States.

Big Parade

The Legion's big parade will feature floats from all American Legion Departments. In addition there will be a big delegation of units from all of the Armed Forces. They will be led along the parade route by the U. S. Army Band from Washington, D. C.

Immediately following the military—and before the Legion begins to march—there will be a flyover of planes from the Air Force, Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

The Commanding General of the First Army is coordinator for all military activity in this year's parade.

The 40&8 parade is scheduled for the same Boardwalk route.

Memorial Service

The annual memorial services—an important part of every American Legion Nat'l Convention—will be held this year on Sunday, Sept. 15, at 5:00 p.m. at Leeds Park, (Park Place and the Boardwalk.)

The services will be under the direction of Nat'l Chaplain Father Bernard W. Gerdon. All of the competing choruses will participate and the Nat'l Champion Color Guard will post and retire the colors.

PILGRIMAGE:

"Bonds of Friendship"

In a letter to Nat'l Cmdr Daniel in mid-May, President Eisenhower said that the American Legion's 1957 Pilgrimage for Peace would "contribute significantly to strengthening the bonds of friendship and understanding among peace-loving peoples of the free world."

The President's letter came on the eve of an announcement by James P. Ringley, Chmn of the special Legion Pilgrimage Committee, that formal invitations had been received from six European nations – England, France, Italy, West Germany, Holland, and Belgium.

Still later in the month Commander Daniel in a statement to newsmen in New York underlined the President's comments on the value of the Pilgrimage as an instrument of peace, when he pointed out that the 18 post-Convention tours will cover most of Free Europe.

Three pre-Convention tours will also enable Legionnaires to visit the areas which President Eisenhower described as those "where so many of our fellow Americans and allies gave their lives in defense of liberty and justice. . . ." These tours will return Legionnaires to the United States in time for the Convention.

NAT'L CMDR DAN DANIEL accepts first ticket for 1957 American Legion Pilgrimage for Peace from Bourke White, Vice-President and General Manager of the American Express Company's travel service.

All Legionnaires making the official tours to Europe will receive the American Legion Pilgrimage for Peace badge which has just been struck.

Information on the tours—the first one leaves on August 16—can be had from The American Legion Pilgrimage for Peace Committee, 65 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y., or any American Express Co. office.

MILITARY:

Status of Forces

In mid-May another incident involving an American serviceman and the much disputed Status of Forces treaties, brought a sharp attack on these agreements by The American Legion.

The incident which prompted the Legion protest occurred when Specialist 3/C William S. Girard of Ottawa-LaSalle, Ill., on duty at an Army firing range in Japan, warned scavengers who were picking up shell cases away from the area.

When they failed to leave he fired an empty cartridge case from a carbine equipped with a grenade launcher. The missile struck a woman and killed her.

U. S. legal experts at first insisted that because the incident occurred in pursuit of assigned duty, the jurisdiction in the case remained with the U. S.

Japanese authorities invoked amendment to the Status of Forces treaty signed in Sept. 1953 which U. S. authorities claimed left them no choice but to concede the Japanese right to bring criminal proceedings against Girard.

Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson immediately ordered a full review of the case with Girard held in custody by American Military Police.

In a telegram to President Eisenhower, Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel asked him to "support Secretary of Defense Wilson's order to retain Specialist 3/C William S. Girard under U. S. military authorities in Japan."

Pointing out that the Legion is on record urging repeal of the Status of Forces Treaties, Commander Daniel said, "If our government allows Japanese courts to try to punish Girard for an unfortunate accident that occurred while he was on duty, then the Status of Forces treaty and similar agreements are an even more inexcusable betrayal of the trust and rights of American servicemen stationed overseas."

However, on June 4 Defense and State Dep't officials announced that Girard would be turned over to the Japanese for trial. The announcement brought immediate and violent protests from the public and Congressmen.

MEMBERSHIP:

New Accomplishments

Membership accomplishments make news in The American Legion. The following is a summary of outstanding membership achievements reported to Nat'l Hq by late May.

- Two Dep'ts, Louisiana and North Dakota, have enrolled more members in 1957 than in any previous year. Louisiana reported its alltime membership high, 49,749 members or 103.29 percent of the Dep't quota, on May 2. And on May 9 North Dakota, perennial Legion membership leader, reported its alltime high of 27,512—a figure which represents 148.31 percent of the 18,550-member quota assigned to the Dep't.
- Dep't of Alaska enrolled 100.44 percent of its 1957 quota on May 6 and thereby became the ninth Dep't to exceed its quota this year.
- Two days later, on May 8, Dep't of Italy attained 100.55 percent of its quota, thus raising the number of Quota Dep'ts to ten.
- Dep't of Florida racked up 100.05 percent of its quota on May 15 and became the 11th Dep't to exceed its 1957 quota.
- The number of quota-breakers rose to 12 on May 17 when Dep't of Hawaii reported having enrolled 100.59 percent of its quota.
- The bangup membership job done in Idaho won for that Dep't the privilege of leading the continental Dep'ts in the parade at the 39th Nat'l Convention at Atlantic City, N. J., on Sept. 16. Po-

sition in the parade and seating in the convention hall are determined by Dep't membership on May 1 as compared with its average membership on that date for the four preceding years, and Dep't of Idaho, with 107.42 percent, was number one in this classification. By coming in first in this competition Idaho also wins the O. L. Bodenhamer Trophy, which is awarded annually to the Dep't in the continental U. S. which is designated to lead the parade.

Following Idaho and rounding out the top six Dep'ts in the parade are, in order: Minn., N. Dak., Alaska, La., and Del.

¶ For the sixth consecutive year Post 3, Kingsport, Tenn., has reached an all-time high in membership. On May 20 it numbered 2,587 members. Membership planning work of Post 3, the home Post of Tennessee Dep't Cmdr William S. Todd, was cited by the Nat'l Legion's 1957 membership planning booklet as a good example for other Posts to follow.

THE CONGRESS:

Vets Legislation

As the time drew near for the 1st Session of the 85th Congress to adjourn, the lawmakers had before them numerous bills affecting America's war veterans. Some of these were bills that had been introduced at the request of The American Legion. Some of them dealt with matters that touch only a comparatively few veterans (for example, two measures designed to aid former members of the Philippine Scouts). But the progress of all of them was given careful scrutiny by Legion officials bent on seeing that the veteran gets a fair shake.

Consolidation

Perhaps the most far-reaching, and certainly the most ambitious, of the veterans bills before the Congress in late May was H.R. 53. This lengthy omnibus bill — 226 significant pages in the form in which it was passed by the House of Representatives on Apr. 1 — is tremendously important to veterans. On June 4, after having been passed by both Senate and House, it went to the President. If signed into law by him, it will become the basic law replacing many laws which have covered the various fields pertaining to veterans benefits in the past.

H.R. 53, introduced by Rep. Olin E. Teague (Tex.), chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, has Legion approval.

The bill, known as the "Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957," codifies almost all existing veterans legislation and incorporates it into a single act. Its scope is, therefore, of necessity extremely broad. Its objectives are best defined by the language of the bill itself, which declares that it is an act "To consolidate into one Act, and to simplify and make more uniform, the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration relating to compensation, pension, hospitalization, and burial benefits, and to consolidate into one Act the laws pertaining to the administration of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration."

H.R. 53 does *not* touch upon matters covered by the Servicemen's and Survivors' Benefits Law (Public Law 881 of the 84th Congress). If enacted, it would become effective on Jan. 1, 1958, and would not adversely affect the basic entitlement of any veteran or dependent presently on the compensation or pension rolls. Nor would it, on the other hand, liberalize, except in very minor areas, the provisions of law which govern the eligibility of veterans and their dependents for these benefits. The bill does not change the compensation and pension rates now in effect.

Compensation

There *was*, however, some relief in sight for those war veterans who are receiving compensation payments for service-connected disabilities. The relief, proposed by another bill, H.R. 52, would increase most compensation rates by 10 percent; however, it was still just in sight — not in hand. But on May 13 it took a giant step toward becoming a reality when it was passed by the House and referred to the Senate Finance Committee.

Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel termed "long overdue" the modest cost-of-living increase in compensation payments which the Legion-backed bill would provide.

In addition to raising most compensation rates by 10 percent, H.R. 52 would, if enacted, also: increase by 24 percent the compensation paid to war vets who are totally and permanently disabled, hike by 10 percent allowances for dependents of vets whose war-incurred disabilities are rated at 50 percent or more.

Bills Pending

The American Legion has expressed keen interest in a number of other bills which affect veterans and their dependents and which are now before the Congress. Chief among them are:

¶ H.R. 3658, introduced by Rep. Sisk (Calif.). It would unify for widows of all wars the time they must have been married in order to be eligible to receive death pensions.

Five years would be the time required except when a child was born of the marriage; in that case marriage to the deceased veteran for any period of time would make the widow eligible to receive death pension. H.R. 3658 has Legion approval, and in late May was held up in House Rules Committee pending a rule.

¶ H.R. 5807, a bill to order the Dep't of the Army to pay former Philippine Scouts the military pay that was denied them because they were captured by the Japanese and later released. This Legion-backed bill was unanimously approved by the House Armed Services Committee and passed by the House. It is now before the Senate Armed Forces Committee, and indications are that the committee will hold hearings on it during this session.

¶ Both H.R. 689, introduced by Rep. Huddleston (Ala.) and S. 1085, introduced by Sen. Sparkman (Ala.), would clarify a 1942 law so as to permit re-

JUNIORS OF UNIT 472, American Legion Auxiliary, Manor, Penna. presented their public library with a one-year subscription to *The American Legion Magazine;* a book on Honduras—Auxiliary study country for 1957—and a subscription to the Department of Pennsylvania Auxiliary's official publication. Gifts marked The American Legion's birthday.

serve officers who served in any capacity in WWI to receive retirement pay equal to that paid regular officers in a similar status. The American Legion supports these proposals in conformance with Res. 179 of the 1956 Nat'l Convention. Bills were before the respective Armed Services Committees on May 27; no hearings have been held on them.

◐ H.R. 6191, a bill to amend a 1956 law which penalizes veterans who have service-connected disabilities by reducing the social security disability payments they may receive. H.R. 6191 would provide that compensation for service-connected disabilities would not cause a veteran to lose disability insurance benefits under the social security program. Bill is supported by The American Legion. It was unanimously reported favorably by the House Ways and Means Committee and was passed by the House. It then went to the Senate Finance Committee. Sen. Byrd, chairman of that committee, is reported to favor adoption of H.R. 6191.

◐ H.R. 6719, a bill intended to increase salaries paid to medical employees of the Veterans Administration. For some years The American Legion has favored legislation which would place salaries and promotions of the VA Medical Service on a more equitable and realistic basis, and H.R. 6719 is in line with Resolution No. 471 of the 1956 Nat'l Convention. This bill was still in the hands of the House Veterans Affairs Committee on May 22.

◐ The 1957 Housing Act, which the House passed after removing two provisions strongly opposed by The American Legion. The features to which the Legion objected called for use of a billion dollars of the Nat'l Service Life Insurance fund to purchase FHA loans, and for the establishment of a special veterans housing program within the FHA. As of May 22 the bill was before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Completed Business

One additional legislative matter, of interest to some veterans, differs from the bills mentioned above in one major respect: It is the only veterans bill which has become law in this session of the 85th Congress. It is Public Law 85-24 and its provisions are explained in the "Veterans Newsletter" on page 31.

UNCLAIMED MONEY, IX:

Who Owns It?

The persons named below have at least $100 coming to them from the Army.

Post Office failed to find them at Army addresses for them in the cities listed.

Go over these names to see if you can spot yourself or someone you know.

If so, contact *Undeliverable Check Section, Special Claims Division, Finance Center, U. S. Army, Indianapolis 49, Indiana.*

Aetonn, Chul Young, Bo Pyung Dong, Korea
Arnold, Robert A., Capt., Chicago, Ill.
Belk, Thomas H., Ozan, Ark.
Chott, John C., Yakima, Wash.
Danford, Charles, Alexander, Ala.
Eldridge, Gerald D., Baltimore, Md.
Fequa, James, Philadelphia, Pa.
Figueroa, Jose P., New York, N. Y.
Gonzalez, Joe R., Los Angeles, Calif.
Harrell, Dannie A., Georgetown, S. C.
Joiner, Claude E., Dallas, Tex.
Kortie, Melvin L., Washington, D. C.
Linton, Robert J., Akron, Ohio
Nelums, Elroy W., Ft. Campbell, Ky.
Osorio-Burgos, Carlos, New York, N. Y.
Pavich, Jack W., Lancaster, Pa.
Pierce, John Q., New York, N. Y.
Pree, Herman, Kalamayor, Mich.
Redden, Willie, Jr., Detroit, Mich.
St. John, Jacqueline, Los Angeles, Calif.
Schmerhanch, Daniel O., Troy, N. Y.
Smith, Clarence E., Cincinnati, Ohio
Sprouse, Betty J., Concord, Tenn.
Stevens, Olive, Milwaukee, Wis.
Tison, Billie Spencer, Tampa, Fla.
Walworth, Claren W., Flint, Mich.

CONTESTS:

Seagram Posts Awards

For the 11th straight year the Seagram Posts of The American Legion are giving away four brandnew Ford automobiles. Legionnaires and Auxiliares holding 1957 or 1958 membership cards are eligible to enter the contest.

All that is necessary is to fill out the coupon appearing on page 29 and mail it to the address shown there.

In addition to the four 1957 Fords the Seagram Posts are awarding $250 to the Posts or Units to which the winning Legionnaires or Auxiliares belong.

The drawing for the 11th annual award will be held in *The American Legion Magazine* offices in New York City on Sept. 14 under the supervision of the Nat'l Adj't. of the Legion.

Winners will be announced during the Nat'l Drum & Bugle Corps finals in the Atlantic City Auditorium on Sunday evening, Sept. 15.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS:

The citation of an individual Legionnaire to life membership in his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life memberships that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States.

David Smith (1956), Post 26, Mesa, Ariz.
Claude A. King, (1956), Post 96, Fort Bragg, Calif.
Harry A. Hammond (1956), Post 122, Yreka, Calif.
B. L. Jordan (1956), Post 475, San Dimas, Calif.
W. W. Walsh (1956), Post 47, Red Cliff, Colo.
Le Roy B. Butler (1957), Post 19, Willimantic, Conn.
Albert Z. Bahhitt (1956), Post 151, Occum, Conn.
Christopher C. Fitz Gerald and **Raoul Rodriguez** (both 1956), Post 1, Havana, Cuba.
Garland Powell (1956), Post 16, Gainesville, Fla.
R. W. Bennett (1948), Post 71, Lake Wales, Fla.
George M. Saliba (1956), Post 2, Americus, Ga.
Edward J. Benes (1953) and **Henry R. Hlavacek, Jr.** (1954) and **George F. Cepek** (1955), Post 422, Berwyn, Ill.
Hugh M. Dillon (1956), Post 230, Martinsville, Ind.
Ralph A. McBride (1956), Post 27, Muscatine, Ia.
Roy Craig (1956), Post 58, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.
Rev. **Ernest A. Smith** (1956), Post 146, Stuart, Ia.
Thomas H. Hayden and **C. N. Florence** (both 1957), Post 88, Corbin, Ky.
Francis H. DuBois (1956), Post 429, Fitchburg, Mass.
A. D. Barnes and **Vern Smith** (both 1956), Post 94, Cadillac, Mich.
C. L. Andrew (1951), Post 291, Detroit, Mich.
Cornelius C. Powers (1952) and **Andrew A. Templeton** (1955), Post 242, Detroit, Mich.
Heard Mooney (1956), Post 310, Fenton, Mo.
Glen W. Rusk, Sr. (1956), Post 542, Carterville, Mo.
William E. Swartz and **Ned Sonnenfeld** and **Douglas O. Mead** and **Oliver W. Scott** (all 1956), Post 109, Rutherford, N. J.
Walter Stout (1956), Post 196, Point Pleasant Beach, N. J.
Fergue W. McKenzie (1956), Post 423, Oak Ridge, N. J.
Henry E. Mitchell (1951), Post 120, Palmyra, N. Y.
John F. O'Ryan and **Fred M. Waterbury** (both 1956), Post 192, New York, N. Y.
David Walsh, Sr. (1949), Post 218, Albany, N. Y.
Lucio B. Munar (1956), Post 1214, New York, N. Y.
Morton O'Brien (1955) and **Webster David** and **William F. Erichs** and **Charles J. Wade** (all 1956), Post 1282, Merrick, N. Y.
Michael B. Mellett (1952) and **Herman Smith** (1953) and **John Anthony** (1955), Post 1407, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Aime D. Thomson (1956), Post 1447, Monsey, N. Y.
Robert C. Klotz (1956), Post 1754, New York, N. Y.
Jonas Robert Bowman and **John C. Pons** (both 1956), Post 234, Valdese, N. C.
Harry A. Wilson (1956), Post 28, Perrysburg, Ohio.
Linley P. Moore (1957), Post 123, Norwood, Ohio.
William F. Gilliland and **Adelbert L. Gillette** and **William D. Elliston** (all 1957), Post 32, Oil City, Pa.
Percy A. Bay and **John M. Crist** and **William B. Felmy** and **Ralph A. Kelchner** (all 1955), Post 36, Jersey Shore, Pa.
Thomas E. Gilligan (1953) and **Abraham Gootman** (1954) and **Francis J. Manion** (1956), Post 690, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elmer Jacoby and **Oliver W. Gehris** (both 1956), Post 723, Coopersburg, Pa.
Thomas J. Elsmore (1956), Post 32, San Angelo, Tex.
Hugh Ramsey (1956), Post 205, Harlingen, Tex.
Lou J. Roberts (1956), Post 412, Borger, Tex.
Alvin M. Owsley (1956), Post 581, Dallas, Tex.
Kenneth E. Scherbert (1956), Post 47, Portage, Wisc.
H. F. Hoesley (1956), Post 105, Shullsburg, Wisc.
Douglas B. Davenport (1957), Post 110, New Lisbon, Wisc.

Post Commanders or Adjutants are asked to report life membership awards to "Life Memberships," The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N. Y. Date of award is requested in all cases.

SCHOOL SAFETY:

Minnesota Sets Pace

New and better facilities for one of the outstanding American Legion State projects in the country were dedicated May 19 at North Long Lake, Minnesota. At that time the Department of Minnesota unveiled its new Legionville summer camp for the training and recreation of boys and girls of school safety patrols in all school systems in Minnesota.

The project, using older summer camp facilities, has been going since 1921, during which time there has not been a fatal accident at any school crossing guarded by a Minnesota school safety patrolman. The Legionville camp

is both a reward and a training ground for the junior policemen of Minnesota's schools. They enjoy boating, fishing, swimming, and camping, and receive uniform training from the Minnesota State Police.

The new camp, a $130,000 project of which more than $99,000 in pledges has already been redeemed by Legion Posts and Auxiliary Units, includes a huge main lodge and a dining hall that will seat 140 youngsters (now complete), as well as six ruggedly built cabins now under construction, approximately 30 x 70 feet each, which will house 24 youths each. Camp, just north of Brainerd, Minn., covers 560 acres, includes 1,500 feet of sand-beach waterfront on North Long Lake.

Dedication program was conducted by Past Dep't Cmdr Daniel F. Foley. Dep't Cmdr Everett Z. Getten made the official dedication. Principal speaker was Minnesota Governor Orville Freeman, who lauded the Legion's positive action as a significant step toward checking mounting traffic fatalities.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

▶ Dep't of Massachusetts tendered a testimonial dinner to Dep't Chaplain Rev. Rush W. D. Smith and Dep't Auxiliary Chaplain Mrs. Edward W. Wellman at Springfield on May 5. Chaplain Smith is a member of Post 207, West Springfield, and Chaplain Wellman is a member of Unit 207.

▶ The American Legion Committee on the Burial of the Unknown Soldiers has been appointed by Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel in fulfillment of Resolution No. 54 of the Nat'l Executive Committee, adopted in May 1957. The newly appointed committee members are Mancel B. Talcott (Ill.), chairman; Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow (Ret.) (Mo.); and George Giammittorio (Va.)

Need for the committee arose as plans took shape to provide for entombment at Arlington (Va.) Nat'l Cemetery of the Unknown Soldiers of WW2 and the Korean War. These two heroes are to be buried near the Unknown Soldier of WW1 at Arlington on Memorial Day (May 30) 1958, and the Nat'l Cmdr was authorized to appoint the Committee on the Burial of the Unknown Soldiers "to assure active American Legion participation in this most significant event."

▶ In late May, as many Legion Dep'ts were either holding their annual conventions or making plans for them, Nat'l Cmdr Daniel sent a letter to all Dep't Commanders and Adjutants requesting that they give careful scrutiny to all resolutions presented to their conventions in an effort to forestall adoption of resolutions dealing with matters not related to the purposes for which The American Legion was organized.

Impressed with the numbers of resolutions presented to the Nat'l Conventions in past years calling for Legion legislative efforts to help accomplish the aims of private organizations and to serve purely regional ends, the Commander pointed out that the Legion's programs are weakened when it occupies itself with matters not properly its concern.

▶ A booklet containing the orations delivered by the winners in each of the 47 Legion Dep'ts participating in the 1957 American Legion Nat'l High School Oratorical Contest has been prepared by the Legion Americanism Div. Entitled *Orations*, the volume also includes a photograph and brief biography of each Dep't contest winner, the name and location of his school and the Post which sponsored him.

Purpose of the booklet is to make orations available to Dep'ts and Posts so that they may furnish copies to school and public libraries to stimulate interest in the Oratorical Contest.

Copies are available at $2 each from Americanism Div., The American Legion, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

▶ Veterans Administration advises that vets who are dissatisfied with a VA decision and who intend to appeal it must file the appeal within one year of the date of the decision.

▶ Americanism Div. has sent to Dep't Adjutants two items designed to increase display of the flag and observance of patriotic holidays. They are: (1) a 4" x 9" card which carries (a) five spot announcements for radio or TV urging flag display on patriotic holidays, (b) a list of important holidays, and (c) instructions to Posts on the use of the spot announcements; and (2) an attractive 35-mm. photographic slide to be used with the TV spot announcements.

By late May the cards had been sent to Dep't Adjutants in sufficient quantity for distribution to Posts.

▶ In late May Nat'l Cmdr Daniel sent to President Eisenhower and to each U. S. Senator a copy of Resolution No. 51, adopted by the Legion Nat'l Executive Committee at its annual spring meeting.

The resolution deals with the qualifications of U. S. representatives to the U. N., and stresses the necessity of choosing for these positions persons who are of demonstrated loyalty to the U. S., who have "professed a belief in Almighty God as the source of all our rights," who are "vigorously opposed to

(Continued on next page)

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BRIEFLY NOTED
(Continued)

world government or the surrender of one iota" of the sovereignty or independence of the U. S., and who have not been associated with organizations which advocate weakening or changing the form of government of the U. S. or relinquishing its sovereignty.

▶ President Eisenhower received a 1957 American Legion Memorial Poppy from seven-year-old Kathy Zeller, granddaughter of Mrs. Carl Zeller, Nat'l President of the American Legion Auxiliary. The President's poppy was the first of the approximately 20,000,000 memorial flowers which the Auxiliary distributed this year.

▶ American Legion Child Welfare Div. reported that applications for "Temporary Financial Assistance" during the first quarter of 1957 were 30 percent higher than in comparable period last year, and that 1957's was the highest first quarter since 1954. "Temporary Financial Assistance" is monetary aid provided by Nat'l Child Welfare Div. at the request of a Post to meet the needs of children when there are no other sources to furnish the aid.

▶ Dep't of Conn. held its second American Legion College on May 17, 18, 19 at Camp Ribicoff, Niantic, Conn. The three-day session drew an interested student body from Dep't, District, and Post levels. Nat'l and Dep't staff members served as instructors in all phases of Legion programs and activities.

▶ Dep't of Alaska sent a boy to Dep't of Washington Boys State at Parkland, Wash., June 10-18. Alaska, which has not previously participated in the program, hopes to have its own Boys State in 1958.

▶ Msgr. James V Casey, Past Chaplain, Post 6, Dubuque, Iowa, and Past Chaplain of District 2, was consecrated a Catholic bishop in Dubuque and will serve as Auxiliary Bishop to the Bishop of Lincoln, Nebr. The bishop is a former Navy Chaplain of WW2.

▶ Sixth Annual Legion International Good-will Day was celebrated on May 18 at Cape Vincent, Thousand Islands, N. Y. The event is a joint effort by Posts of The American Legion and the Canadian Legion along the St. Lawrence River.

Ceremonies include: A memorial to departed comrades from both countries; a parade by Legion, civil, and military units; and entertainment and refreshments.

Celebration this year took place on U. S. Armed Forces Day and brought out an extra-large assemblage of persons from both sides of the border.

▶ C. Harold Saidt, Director of Public Relations for the Dep't of New Jersey, was guest of honor at testimonial dinner given by the American Legion Press Club of New Jersey on May 4, at Trenton, N. J.

On May 16 Saidt was host at annual dinner given by the Dep't of New Jersey for members of the Legislative Correspondents' Club and other newsmen.

POST FINANCES:

Help Wanted

Coming soon on these pages is a rundown of ways by which American Legion Posts have successfully solved the ancient problem of raising funds.

Before closing the forms, our mailbox is open to additional information on this vital subject. Posts which have something to add are invited to drop us a note of original ways in which they have kept the Post ledger in the black and thus carried on important programs. Write: Post Funds, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y. Your experience may help others.

VETERANS BENEFITS:

Vigilance Needed

Speaking at Montgomery, Ala., to the annual school for service officers in that State, Legion Rehabilitation Director T. O. Kraabel warned against complacency concerning the various official recommendations for emasculating veterans programs in the U. S. He referred to proposals of the General Accounting Office, the Bureau of the Budget, the 2nd Hoover Commission, and the President's Commission on Veterans Pensions (the Bradley Commission). "At no time," said Kraabel, "is it safe to assume that any of the recommendations will be filed away to gather dust."

The Legion Rehab Director pointed out that Budget Bureau opposition to construction of new hospitals and to reactivation of certain hospitals and wards "prohibits expansion of VA's program to transfer long-term chronic cases from mental hospitals to wards in general medical and surgical hospitals."

"Such an attitude on the part of the Budget Bureau," he declared, "will prevent the VA Department of Medicine and Surgery from accomplishing maximum results in care of the disabled war veterans of the Nation."

LIVING MEMORIALS:

Cranston Fund

In an action initiated by members of American Legion Post 20, citizens of Cranston, R. I., have set up a living memorial to 72 Cranston boys killed in WW2 and Korea, in the form of a perpetual rotating scholarship loan-fund for graduates of Cranston High School.

The memorial scholarship fund began when Frank Calcagni, Eastern Director of the Education and Scholarship Committee of the Legion's Nat'l Child Welfare Commission, and other officers of Post 20 held a meeting of parents in Cranston who lost sons. They expressed a preference for a memorial that would help others. Civic organizations and civic leaders got behind the fund, and it was able to help five youngsters last June, five months after its inception.

Though little publicized, the Cranston memorial fund has inspired queries on how to set up a similar project from Posts and communities as far from Rhode Island as Kansas. Full details may be had from Calcagni, president of the Cranston fund, at 770 Reservoir Ave., Cranston 10, R. I.

POST ACTIVITIES:

Selling The Legion

From three widely separated Posts come reports of active and novel ways of getting members.

(1) In Portland, Ore., James C. Walker of Post 1 arranged for a booth at the Home Show held at the Exposition Center. Rental for the space came out of his pocket and 30-some Posts in the area contributed manpower to staff it.

Over 150,000 persons attended the show. The Legion booth distributed 10,000 pieces of Legion literature; 7,000 matchbooks with Legion and Auxiliary emblems; and contacted 7,000 persons.

Over 200 members were signed up and follow-up calls are being made on hundreds of others who expressed interest in joining the Legion.

(2) In Rochester, N. Y., the Monroe County American Legion used the same technique — taking a booth at the Home Show. Here 188 members were signed up and the groundwork laid for follow-up calls on many others.

The Legion Booth here stressed the theme, "DO YOU HAVE A VETERANS PROBLEM — INFORMATION HERE." A question and answer period over the local radio station with the Service Officer and Nat'l Field Representative got additional publicity.

(3) In Media, Pa., Post 93's John H. Tipping used a different approach to

telling the community about The American Legion. Using a combination of newspaper ad mats available from Nat'l Hq. together with editorial material which he prepared, he placed Legion material in publications totaling 64,000 circulation.

His editorial material was a cleverly inter-mixed combination of Nat'l and local Legion history and programs. By first describing an activity of Nat'l scope and then showing how the Post's participation fitted into the picture, Tipping's editorial matter was interesting enough to run uncut in some publications – a difficult feat for the best professional writers to accomplish.

Best feature of Tipping's activity was that it netted Post a profit of $165.00. He charged 26 members $15.00 each to pay for advertising. Each paper got $75.00 and the balance went into Post treasury.

RECENT POST DOINGS:

¶ THE SKOKIE INDIANS—Nat'l Champion Drum & Bugle Corps—of Post 320, Skokie, Ill., recently recorded an album of their music for Epic Records. The album is scheduled to be released in early August.

¶ LEGIONNAIRES OF Post 548, Louisville, Ohio, manned brooms and shovels, drove dump trucks, and did the other work necessary to clean up all the paved streets of that community. Last year Post members painted five miles of curbing when the town fathers were unable to find public money for the job.

¶ POST 189, Memphis, Tenn., helped Legionnaires receive polio vaccine by arranging to have a physician (a Post member) present at a Post meeting to administer the shots before the regular business sessions began.

¶ FOR THE FIFTH consecutive year Post 28, Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, gave $500 to University of the Ryukyus for the Post's rotating loan fund which helps Ryukyuan students meet their college expenses.

¶ POST 94, Babylon, N. Y., used its Post home as the site of a drive to provide blood for two-year-old Jimmy Parron, a victim of hemophilia. Jimmy requires 100 pints of blood a year in fighting the disease.

The community-wide drive sponsored by the Post provided 145 pints of blood for Jimmy.

¶ THERE ARE ONLY six members in Boy Scout Troop 130, which is sponsored by Post 739, Akron, Ohio. But Legionnaire Scoutmaster Ray Werntz is certain that no other boys get more fun out of scouting than do these six lads.

All six are handicapped. Troop roster includes: A former "blue baby," a rheumatic fever convalescent, a nearly blind patrol leader, a victim of a congenital heart ailment, and two boys who were permanently injured in auto wrecks.

¶ POST 4, East Liverpool, Ohio, donated an automobile to that city's police department when a municipal financial crisis reduced the police to using a street department truck to answer calls.

NAT'L CMDR DAN DANIEL lays the cornerstone for new home of Post 48, Phoebus, Va., while Post Cmdr Roy M. Nelson, left, and Dep't Cmdr Wesley R. Cofer, right, who is a member of the Post, look on. The new Legion home will cost $43,000.

¶ POST 74, Fairfield, Conn., is asking for action to change the Armed Forces system of death notifications. At present when a serviceman dies, his next of kin is notified of his death by the commanding officer of the branch of the service to which the deceased belongs. Post 74's resolution calls for the notification to be made by the Chaplains Corps.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

PATRICK B. O'SULLIVAN, member of Post 127, Orange, Conn., and a former member of The American Legion Distinguished Guests Committee, appointed Chief Justice of the Conn. Supreme Court. He is the first Legionnaire to hold that office.

THOMAS H. HAYDEN, Past Dep't Adj't of Kentucky, named Executive Vice President of Cumberland Associates, Inc., an insurance management firm.

DR. A. N. BAGGS, 87, Medical Consultant to The American Legion Rehabilitation Commission, retired.

Died:

CARLOS A. MORRIS, Director of The American Legion Nat'l Emblem Sales Div., died on May 24 at Community Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

A member of the Nat'l Hq staff for 32 years, Carl, as he was known to thousands of Legionnaires who met him at Dep't and Nat'l Conventions, had been Director of Emblem Sales Div. since 1941.

A WWI vet, he had served overseas (where he was gassed) with Battery E, 150th Field Artillery, 42nd Div.

He was a member and Past Commander of Post 55, Indianapolis.

Surviving are his wife, Ruby Taylor Morris, and his son, Joseph F.

(Continued on next page)

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Died:
(Continued)

NELSON W. MAGNER, Past Dep't Cmdr of Panama Canal Zone (1945-46).

G. M. LE MARR, Past Dep't Cmdr of Arkansas (1953-54).

JOSE CANTELLOPS, Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman from Dep't of Puerto Rico (1943-47); in San Juan.

TED KING, Dep't Adj't of Arkansas; suddenly, in Little Rock, Ark.

THOMAS J. SWEENEY, member of The American Legion Housing Committee; in Portland, Oreg.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Send notices to: Outfit Reunions, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Army

1st Cav Div—(Aug.-Sept.) George P. Klein, 6656 W. Schrieber Ave., Chicago 31, Ill.
5th Armored Div—(Aug.) Mrs. Roy S. Watrous, 8549 Lowell St., St. Louis 15, Mo.
6th Ohio Inf, Co D and 147th Inf—(July) C. B. Wise, 1500 N. Union St., Fostoria, Ohio.
7th Armored Div—(Aug.) Irving Osias, 1064 Nelson Ave., Bronx 52, N. Y.
7th Cav—(Aug.-Sept.) Forrest M. Beeson, 1932 W. 43rd Place, Los Angeles 62, Calif.
11th Inf—(Sept.) Mrs. Wilbur R. Noyes, 132 Cambridge Drive, Louisville 14, Ky.
18th CAC—(Sept.) Charles F. Justus, 625 Yaronia Drive N., Columbus, Ohio.
22nd Inf—(Aug.) Col. Eard W. Edwards, 5608 Fifth Road S., Arlington, Va.
25th Div—(July) 25th Inf. Div. Assn., P.O. Box 101, Arlington 1, Va.
30th, 660th, and 2772nd Engr Topo Bn—(Aug.) Philip Pozner, 4028 Anne Drive, Seaford, N. Y.
31st RR Engrs (WWI)—(Oct.) Roy Roepke, 12912 Malena Drive, Santa Ana, Calif.
36th Div—(Sept.) Marvin A. McCoy, P.O. Box 5068 W. Austin Station, Austin 31, Tex.
39th Engrs (WWI)—(Sept.) Charles M. Karl, 11640 Princeton Ave., Chicago 28, Ill.
41st Evac Hosp—(Aug.) Jay B. Schwartz, Box 25, Mayfield, Kans.
47th Ord MM Co—(July) Tony Raffaele, 924 Chester Pike, Sharon Hill, Pa.
63rd Div—(July) Arthur G. Ash III, 5809 N. Front St., Philadelphia 20, Pa.
67th Sig Bn, Co A—(July) Harry W. Chubb, 201 Jordan Ave., Rochester 6, N. Y.
75th Station Hosp (WW2)—(Aug.) C. E. McDowell, M. R. 10, Butler, Pa.
81st Div—(Oct.) Wildcat Committee, Cherokee, N. C.
85th Chem Mortar Bn—(Aug.) Bruno Czerwinski, 729 S. Minerva, Royal Oak, Mich.
95th Evac Hosp (WW2)—(Aug.) R. C. Seymour, 253 14th St. NW., Barberton, Ohio.
98th Chem Composite Co—(July) Earl Wickman, Alma, Mich.
101st Sig Bn (All Sig Corps vets invited)—(Aug.) Frank Prisco, 25 Thompson St., New York 13, N. Y.
105th AAA Bn (AW) (WW2)—(Aug.) James Dennis, P.O. Box 41, Newport, Tenn.
109th Inf, Co K—(July) Joseph Bernhardt, 7923 Bingham St., Philadelphia, Pa.
112th Ammunition Train (WWI)—(Aug.-Sept.) F. D. Clarke, 1622 Aero Ave., Dayton 9, Ohio.
113th Engr Combat Bn, Co B—(July) Ernie B. McKenzie, 10203 Sangamon St., Chicago 43, Ill.
119th MG Bn—(July) Jim Slowey, Phillips, Wis.
138th Inf (WWI)—(Aug.) Sid Duerr, 730 Yeatman Ave., Webster Groves 19, Mo.
139th FA Bn—(July) Charles K. White, 801 Kentucky St., Crawfordsville, Ind.
168th Inf, Co F—(July) Tim Marsh, Villisca, Iowa.
172nd Ord Depot Co—(Aug.) Lee J. Hayes, 5242 Vanderbilt, Dallas 6, Tex.
201st Sig Depot Co—(Sept.) John K. Trout, 16 Jordan Ave., Rochester 6, N. Y.
206th CA (AA)—(Aug.-Sept.) Charles A. Williams, P.O. Box 156, Levy Station, Little Rock, Ark.
224th Airborne Med Co—(Aug.) Joseph Caruso, 565 Ramona St., Rochester 13, N. Y.
229th Sig Operations Co—(Aug.-Sept.) Harold H. Wyant, 878 Austin Ave., Akron 6, Ohio.
243rd Engr Combat Bn—(Aug.) J. R. Wolff, 515 State St., Shillington, Pa.
252nd FA Bn—(Sept.) Richard R. Werner, Box 58, R. D. 3, Juneau, Wis.
301st GHQ MP Bn, Co A (WWI)—(Oct.) Dr. J. C. Hughes, 12 Parker St., Gardner, Mass.
304th Inf—(Aug.) Edward Cain, 45-09 159th St., Flushing, N. Y.
309th Engrs and Ladies Aux—(Aug.) George Stoner, Box 52, Manchester, Tenn.
310th Sig Opn Bn—(Sept.) Elwood R. Ruppert, 601 Carsonia Ave., Pennside, Pa.
312th FA (WWI)—(Nov.) William C. Linthicum, 5339 Hadfield St., Philadelphia, Pa.
313th Ammunition Train, Co E and 313th Trench Mortar Btry (WWI)—(Aug.) Ralph W. Johnson, Lamoni, Iowa.
319th Field Sig Bn—(Sept.) J. W. Robe, 605 S. River St., Newcomerstown, Ohio.
329th Inf, Co G (WWI)—(Aug.) Leon G. Burson, Milton Center, Ohio.
334th Engrs, Co F—(Aug.) Roland E. Simmons, 18 Glenbeck Ave., Dayton 9, Ohio.
337th Inf, Hq Co (WW2)—(July) Raymond O. Johnson, 2015 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia 45, Pa.
341st Inf—(Aug.-Sept.) James B. Dickerson, 1049 Park Ave., Paducah, Ky.
372nd Engrs, Co D—(Aug.) J. H. Rodriguez, Box 833, East Chicago, Ind.
508th Engr Light Pontoon Co—(Aug.) Maurice W. Sipe, Mt. Zion Road, R. D. 7, York, Pa.
524th MP Bn—(Aug.) Robert Gatt, 3568 Archer Ave., Chicago 9, Ill.
530th Engrs—(Sept.) George Fiegel, 5417 S. Kolin, Chicago, Ill.
534th AAA Bn, Btry A—(Aug.) Harvey E. Hoyt, Box 1231, Elburn, Ill.
553rd Engr Bn, Co A—(Oct.) Francis Burns, 4918 Katherine, Dearborn, Mich.
567th AAA Bn—(July) Ralph E. Wade, 541 Dillard Road SW., Roanoke, Va.
609th TD Bn—(Sept.) John Bowman, 4039 J St., Philadelphia 24, Pa.
636th TD Bn—(Aug.) Ed. Harshbarger, Nebraska City, Nebr.
645th AAA, MG Btry—(Sept.) Gilbert Drumm, Brown's Lane, Coshocton, Ohio.
699th Ord HM Co (Tk)—(Aug.) Jack Schroth, 3010 Jessup Road, Cincinnati 24, Ohio.
859th Ord (HAM) Co—(Aug.) 859th Ord Reunion Committee, Room 205, Day Bldg., 306 Main St., Worcester 8, Mass.
722nd Ry Operating Bn—(Sept.) R. L. Anderson, R.D. 1, Red Oak, Ill.
724th Transportation Ry Operating Bn (Korea)—(Oct.) H. R. Rhoads, 501 Essex Road, Norwood, Pa.
726th Ry Operating Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) F. Armani, Jr., 7503 Glenside Drive, Takoma, Md.
785th Engr PD Co—(Sept.) Richard E. Martin, 199 N. Eureka Ave., Columbus 4, Ohio.
793rd FA, Btry B (WW2)—(Aug.) Jack Rakes, Box 97, Beaver, W. Va.

THE AMERICAN LEGION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
APRIL 30, 1957
ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit		$ 527,550.88
Receivables		267,554.26
Inventories		518,296.43
Invested Funds		1,454,461.95
Trust Funds:		
Overseas Graves Decoration Trust Fund	$ 265,818.93	
Employees Retirement Trust Fund	2,172,035.55	2,437,854.48
Real Estate		804,990.15
Furniture and Fixtures, less Depreciation		231,648.31
Deferred Charges		125,977.98
		$6,368,334.44

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities		$ 307,564.33
Funds restricted as to use		26,699.27
Deferred Income		1,311,330.11
Trust Funds:		
Overseas Graves Decoration Trust Fund	$ 265,818.93	
Employees Retirement Trust Fund	2,172,035.55	2,437,854.48
Net Worth:		
Reserve Fund	$ 23,852.30	
Restricted Fund	19,213.15	
Real Estate	978,243.65	
Reserve for Washington Building	16,429.37	
Reserve for Rehabilitation	482,313.54	
Reserve for Child Welfare	14,239.42	
	$1,534,291.43	
Unrestricted Capital	750,594.82	2,284,886.25
		$6,368,334.44

801st CA (San Juan, P. R.)—(July) William E. Maitland, 45 Winthrop St., Clinton, Mass.
904th FA—(July) Frank Gasson, 421 Iberia St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
977th Engr Maint Co—(Aug.) Linden J. Bush, 301 S. Samuel St., Charles Town, W. Va.
1256th Engr Combat Bn—(Aug.) John D. Buchanan, R. D. 6, Washington, Pa.
1620th MP Co (WW2)—(July) Chester A. Koch, 2050 W. Race St., Chicago 12, Ill.
1976th QM Co (Trk) (WW2)—(July) LaVerne Hutchcroft, 1210 Rhomberg Ave., Dubuque, Iowa.
3031st QM Bakery (All Companies)—(July) Paul Poe, 504 N. Sycamore, Fairmount, Ind.
USAHS "Acadia" Nurses—(Aug.) Mrs. Vincent Scorsone, 2504 College St., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Navy

1st Marine Div—(Aug.) 1st Marine Div. Assn., P.O. Box 84, Alexandria, Va.
16th Seabees—(July) 16th Seabee Assn., 1246 Addison St., Berkeley 2, Calif.
18th Special Seabees—(Oct.) Don Rhinehart, 213 W. Second St., Corning, N. Y.
25th Special Seabees—(Aug.) Dale C. Mutz, 302 E. Main Cross St., Edinburg, Ind.
29th Seabees—(Aug.) Leslie R. Casler, 1821 Millersville Drive, Indianapolis, Ind.
63rd Seabees—(Aug.-Sept.) L. H. Clausen, 2932 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Ill.
66th and 1022nd Seabees—(Aug.) M. C. McKee, Colleeville, Miss.
71st Seabees—(Aug.) Robert O. Lunn, 15 Dolloff Ave., Beverly, Mass.
73rd Seabees—(July) Charles C. Barnes, 412 Merritt, Fort Worth, Tex.
114th Seabees—(Aug.-Sept.) Alvin Johnson, 931 Candler Ave., Shreveport, La.
302nd Seabees—(July) Harry W. Price, Jr., 135 Third St., Lewistown, Pa.
LST 339—(July) D. M. Shropshire, 317 S. Fieldcrest Road, Draper, N. C.
Natl All Navy Vets—(July) R. O. Levell, Box 163, New Castle, Ind.
SACO (Sino-American Cooperative Organization) (WW2)—(Aug.) Gus Bruggeman, 159 Highview St., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
U. S. Marine Raider Assn—(Aug.) Brian Quirk, c/o Fitzgerald and Cook, Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Ill.
USS Concord—(July) Al Beamenderfer, 745 Wedgewood Drive, Columbus 4, Ohio.
USS Gleaves—(Oct.) Frank J. Calzaretta, Jr., 12 Sanford Place, Jersey City, N. J.
USS Hornet (CV-8 and CV-12)—(July) Thomas C. Stinnett, 3903 Balfern Ave., Baltimore 13, Md.

Air

29th Air Service Group—(July) Howard L. Cross, 309 Franklin St., Mannington, W. Va.
284th Aerial Sqdn (WWI)—(July) Leo T. Neu, 1115 Hornsby, St. Louis 15, Mo.
832nd Engr Avn Bn—(July) Bob Garner, 21 Klostermans Ave., Route 6, Cumberland, Md.
Hondo Air Force Navigation School, 2523rd Base Unit—(July) J. Feistamel, Box 462, Flat Rock, Mich.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Space does not permit notices to contact persons for any purpose except to assist in establishing a claim for a veteran or his dependents. Statement to that effect should accompany notice.

Send notices to: Comrades in Distress, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

Army

4th Engr Construction Group—My late husband, **Lt Col Ralph Hastings,** served in Kyoto, Japan, from late 1949 to early 1950 and on Angar Island from 1950 to 1951. On Angar he was ill and received treatment; his entire body was swollen. Need to hear from anyone who remembers him, especially from those in the 4th Engr Construction Group & from anyone in the **35th Hospital (or 35th Med Group).** Also need to contact the doctor who treated my husband (then retired) for a severe liver condition in the **Naval Hospital in Philadelphia** in 1953; his name is thought to be Meyers or something similar. Write me, Mrs. Ethel L. Hastings, 1700 Stella Court, Baltimore 7, Md. Claim pending.

14th Evac Hosp—I served in the CBI on the Lido Road during the period 1943-45. I was chaplain's assistant to Father Ed. Fleming (of Mass.); my nickname was "Frenchie"; I was a Pfc. One night in 1943 or 1944 while returning from the movie (I think it was the *Song of Bernadette*) I fell into a slit trench. My back was injured, and I had a large lump

on the right side of my stomach. I was taken from my barrack on a stretcher to the dispensary; I was admitted to our hospital across the Lido Road. The nurse who treated me is thought to have been Miss Costello. I was hospitalized for some time, and the doctor ordered that a board be placed under my mattress. Need to contact anyone who remembers me, especially Father Ed. Fleming, Major Hubert, Col. Swanson, and Capt. Melanez (N.Y.), Lt. Cox, Dumbroskie (telephone man temporarily with the 14th), Robert Flynn (the cook who also helped me), and Cpl Therry (of Jamaica, N.Y., who replaced me as chaplain's assistant after I was injured). Write me, **Maurice W. Vanasse,** 1935 North Hoover Street, Los Angeles 27, Calif. Claim pending.

29th Div, 114th Inf, Co M (AEF)—Need help on claim from anyone recalls that my late husband, **Charles Harrison Sperry,** was burned or gassed in action during the period Aug.–Nov. 1918. Also need to hear from anyone who was hospitalized with him or who treated him at **Fismes, France,** in Nov. 1918. Write me, Mrs. Ada B. Sperry, 207 Center St., Beach Haven, N.J.

30th Div, 117th Inf, MG Co, 2nd Plat—On Sept. 29, 1918, after we had crossed the Hindenburg Line at Bellicourt, France, we were covered by snipers and direct artillery fire. After I had been shot in the leg, I crawled into a small shellhole where I was under artillery and sniper fire for six hours. The artillery fire has caused a buzzing noise in my head. Now need to contact anyone who served with me, especially anyone who was with me in this action. Particularly recall a cpl who led us over the Hindenburg Line and Lt Clayborne of the 3rd Plat who took over the 2nd Plat; he was with us in this action and is thought to be a doctor in N.Y. Write me, (former Pvt) **George Patterson,** Ward 7-A, Veterans Hospital, Murfreesboro, Tenn. Claim pending.

31st Inf, Co L (Siberia, 1919)—Need to learn the whereabouts of Cpl Antonio C. Martin who served with Co L of the 31st in Siberia in 1919; I served in Co K. Martin's last known address was El Monte, Los Angeles County, Calif. Write me, **Ervin A. Stokes,** 505 N. 34th St., Springfield, Oreg. Claim pending.

86th Div, 342nd Inf, Co H—I had trouble with my leg and difficulty in making long hikes while we were stationed in Va. Later, while being transferred from Calif. to Mass., I went on sick call because of my back; I also had back trouble in the ETO. And in the Pacific Theater I suffered from a fever just before returning to the States. Need to hear from anyone who remembers me. Write me, **Reese W. Phillips,** Box 430, R.D. 2, Powell Road, Augusta, Ga. Claim pending.

114th Engrs, Med Det (WWI)—Need help on claim arising out of injury suffered when Maj Steer's horse fell on me at Camp Beauregard, La. Especially need to hear from men from Pa., Ark., or La. Write me, (former Sgt) **Leslie D. Cone,** 6355 Clybourn Ave., North Hollywood, Calif.

160th Inf, Co D—I was injured while serving with this outfit at San Luis Obispo, Calif., during the period Mar.-Sept. 1941; I was a pvt at the time. Need to hear from anyone who remembers me. Write me, **Dale H. Minter,** Elk Point, S. Dak. Claim pending.

583rd FA Bn, Btry C, Hq Btry, Service Btry—Need help on claim from anyone who served with me in France or Germany during the period Apr.-July 1945. I was standing behind the cab of a 6 x 6 truck moving along a road in the Siegfried Line in southern Germany when the truck went under a tree and a limb hit my head. I was knocked out momentarily and woke up against the tailgate of the truck. I landed on some equipment in the bed of the truck, and a disk in my backbone was injured. This accident took place either just before I was transferred from Btry C or just after I arrived in Service Btry. I was the assistant btry clerk. Especially recall: Capt Frederick W. Songer (commander of Btry C); Lt Johnson (of Service Btry or Btry C); Thomas F. Cozansa (of Brooklyn, N.Y.; he was in Hq Btry) and Manuel Martinez (Ceres, Calif.; he was in Service Btry) both of whom visited me in my home in Nevada City while we were stationed at Camp Beale, Calif.; Cpl Bernard O. Heidman (clerk of Btry C), who helped me carry my duffel bag from the ship at Le Havre, France, because I was not strong enough to carry it myself; and the following men—all of Btry C: Sgt McKee; Sgt Sidney I. Moyle (Saginaw, Mich.); Supply Sgt Julius Leopold; Pvt Brown. Write me, **Joseph E. Day,** 108 N. Pine St., Nevada City, Calif.

655th FA Bn, Hq Btry—In 1945 my late husband, **Pvt Raymond Hubbard,** had a severe case of malaria in the Phillippines (Mindanao, Leyte) or on Okinawa. Now need to hear from anyone who remembers him, especially from J. C. Drew (who probably had malaria when my husband did) and anyone who may have traveled with my husband in late 1944 aboard the SS Hawaiian Shipper. Write me, Mrs. Raymond Hubbard, 315 22nd Avenue, Longview, Wash. Claim pending.

823rd TD Bn—Need to locate 1st Lt Thomas Springfield, Merril Gurr, and Ralph Johansen who were with me when our jeep struck a land mine in Belgium in Jan. 1944. Write me, **Jesse Walter Surles,** Box 24, R.D. 1, Lake Providence, La. Claim pending.

Fort McClellan, Ala., Med Det—My late husband, **Kester R. Underwood,** suffered with stomach trouble and head and back pains while at this post and while with the **61st Med Training Bn at Camp Barkeley, Tex., and Camp Crowder, Mo.** His difficulty began in 1943. He was a cpl when he was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. He may be remembered as a jolly, friendly person; his nickname was "Ket." He had an artificial left eye. Need to hear from anyone who remembers my husband, especially from a soldier named Knight who served with him at Fort McClellan, Sgt Pendley, Moran, and from any of the doctors who knew of his illness. Write me, Mrs. Juanita Underwood, Lindside, W. Va. Claim pending.

Navy

62nd Seabees—Need help on claim from anyone who remembers the tractor smashup on Iwo Jima and when the tractor hit a small land mine. Especially need to hear from MM 1c John Porter Farmer (chief of heavy equipment) and Chief Whiton Haston Brown. Write me, **George A. Fisher,** General Delivery, Muncie, Ind.

Base Hospital 103, Guam—I had diphtheria followed by paralysis, and was in this hospital during the big typhoon in 1947. My doctor was Dr. Miller from Ward D-2, the ward I worked on before I got the disease. I was transferred to the isolation ward from D-2. I think my nurse's name was Woodward. Now need to hear from anyone who remembers me, and especially need to learn the whereabouts of Dr. Miller. Also recall a nurse named Crawford or the next ward, and Nurse Irene Ricciardi (of Mass.). I was a Pharmacist's Mate 2c and am only 5 feet, 3 inches tall. Write me, **Robert Ross,** 86 Broad St., Glens Falls, N. Y. Claim pending.

Boston, Mass., Receiving Station—Need to hear from anyone who was at the Boston Receiving Station in Jan. and early Feb. 1950. Especially need to hear from anyone who recalls that I suffered a head and ear injury and that I wore a patch on the right side of my head and on my left ear from Jan. 17 until Feb. 3. Particularly recall three sailors who had been on the **USS Robert H. McCord** with me and who went into Boston with me the night of the Brink's robbery. One of them was Hamilton from New England; his nickname was "Hammerhead." I sold a pint of blood to a private blood bank that night and used the money to call my wife. Also recall a 2nd class diver at the Receiving Station who, like the other three sailors and me, was awaiting discharge. I was discharged Feb. 3, 1950. Write me, **Jerome B. Shields,** Route 1, Ilion, N. Y. Claim pending.

Kodiak, Alaska, Naval Installation—In Mar. 1948 **James P. Martin** suffered a back injury in the **Armed Forces Ice Hockey Tournament at Anchorage, Alaska.** Need to learn the whereabouts of: PHM 1c Jack Daniels, BM 1c Patrick Spelce, and MC 1c Herbert Stelle. Write R. B. Garnett, Asst. Dept. Service Officer, The American Legion, Dept. of Washington, 620 University St., Seattle, Wash. Claim pending.

USS John D. Ford—I went aboard this ship at Pearl Harbor on Jan. 2, 1943, and left it on Apr. 1, 1945; I was a GM 2c. I suffered head injuries three or four times. One time, when we were fighting a wolf pack in the North Atlantic, I went on the guns while suffering from a concussion received in a previous battle. While aboard the Ford I received numerous blood transfusions; I used almost all the ship's supply of Type A blood. Now need to hear from anyone who remembers me. Write me, **John J. Povey,** 113 E. Caldwell St., Louisville 3, Ky. Claim pending.

USS South Dakota—My late husband, **SF 2c Garnett L. Cavender,** served aboard the South Dakota for more than three years. He was killed near Saipan on June 19, 1944, he was in Div. 10. His shipmates called him "Curly." Now need to hear from anyone who knew him, especially from Clyde R. Tipton and Bennie S. Dunn. Write me, Mrs. Dorothy E. Cavender, 1920 East 8th St., Columbus, Ind.

Air

9th Troop Carrier Sqdn—Need to hear from anyone who served with my husband, **Benjamin Dexter Dart,** between April, 1943 and Mar. 1946. Especially need to hear from Pop Deavers and Nick George. Write me, Mrs. Velma Jean Dart, 905 N. McKinley St., Rensselaer, Ind. Claim pending.

332nd Service Group, 1110th QM—In order to establish claim, I need to contact anyone who served with me. Write me, **William F. Griggs,** 7 Chessen Lane, Alton, Ill.

More . . . and more . . . and more ECHO SPRING answers the call for truly smooth Kentucky Straight Bourbon

No finer bourbon ever came out of Kentucky. And yet Echo Spring comes to you at a price lower than most other Kentucky Bourbons. For a truly smooth bourbon call for Echo Spring again...and again...and again.

STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY...86 PROOF...ECHO SPRING DISTILLING COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY.

BASEBALL'S BIGGEST BACKER

(Continued from page 27)

York and at a press conferenee attended by the Babe, who had just gone through his first futile operation for caneer of the neck, brought the immortal player out of his temporary eclipse. Babe's illness had eaused him to lose his onee thick hair; his voiee was praetically gone, and he could talk only in whispers.

But the challenge offered him to go around the country and talk to kids about baseball in the Legion program brought Babe Ruth a new leasc on life. His hair grew back. His voice became a bit stronger, although still gravelly, and for two years he was able to appear on baseball diamonds and radio programs to talk to kids and to "sell" Legion Junior Baseball.

The story of Babe Ruth as a consultant to Ford on the Legion baseball program is that he went down valiantly fighting his killer, eancer. After many appearances around the country, Babe made his last appearance in a ball park in June 1949. It was Legion Junior Baseball Day at the then Sportsman's Park (now Busch Stadium) in St. Louis.

It was a typical hot June day, and the New York Yankees were playing the St. Louis Browns that Saturday afternoon. More than 16,000 kids poured into the park as guests of the Legion and Ford to see the immortal Babe and to watch the game. Babe Ruth was driven into the park in a parade, and at home plate he was so weak he could barely get out of the car. Someone gave him a bat so the photographers could take pietures at the home plate where Babe once hit three World's Series home runs in one game. He was too weak to hold up the bat. Dizzy Dean, who was there as the "pitcher" had to hold the bat and point to the right field fence for Babe, to give the photographers their pictures.

Two months later, in August 1949, Babe Ruth died in New York. Some of his last words as related to Clint Mahlke, Ford official who was with Babe those last two years, were to the effeet that the day he died he was planning another Junior Baseball trip.

Babe Ruth brought much to the development of Legion Junior Baseball. And doctors agreed that he lived far longer than expeeted because of his renewed interest in youngsters and in life.

Mahlke eame out of the U. S. Navy in 1946 after serviee on carriers and in Alaska, and joined Ford Motor as one of those "trainees." A native of Ann Arbor, he was a graduate of the University of Michigan. He has directed Ford's home office participation in the Legion program ever since, and now has attended 11 straight national finals and has awarded 11 winning teams that Ford plaque which first was aecepted for the Legion by Americanism Chairman James F. O'Neil in 1943.

Mahlke, who has done his liaison work for Ford with the Legion's Americanism Commission and the Legion Junior Baseball Commissioner, Lou Brissic, and Brissie's predecessor, Dale Miller, point out that Ford dealers eosponsoring teams have always done so out of their own poekets. Ford, on the home official level, supplies mueh national matcrial, but the individual dealer is in the program because of his own enthusiasm. Yet, as Mahlke, who now is in Ford's car promotion and sales training division, explains, more than 2,000 Ford dealers co-sponsor teams.

"Ford dealers believe they are helping their communities and country by doing their little share in equipping teams," says Mahlke. "These clubs are made up of boys who keep busy and out of trouble because of baseball. They are the kids who learn the rules of life early through the offieial eode of sportsmanship of Legion Baseball," Mahlke continues.

"This code, repeated aloud by players before games, is to keep the rules, keep faith with your teammates, keep your temper, keep yourself fit, keep a stout heart in defeat, keep your pride under in victory, keep a sound soul, a elean mind and a healthy body."

The Ford Motor Company has never tried to publicize to any extent its many contributions to the Legion program. Its officials emphasize that the American Legion program rightfully belongs to The Ameriean Legion. Ford in no way ever enters into any administrative or policy deeisions of the Junior Baseball program. Ford has, however, in addition to equipping teams, been giving district, state and national awards. They do it without fanfare.

This is probably the only article ever printed which lists some of the Ford contributions in addition to eo-sponsorship of 34,382 teams in the past 14 years.

For instanee, the Ford home offiee at Dearborn and the more than 5,000 Ford dealers have distributed more than 5 million copies of the 64-page instructional booklet *Play Ball, Son!* to boys.

For several years Ford and its dealers had *The Sporting News*, the national baseball weekly at St. Louis, print and distribute a speeial Ameriean Legion Junior Baseball Supplement. More than a million eopies each year went to dealers and Legion Posts. *The Sporting News*, and its publisher, J. G. Taylor Spink, long cooperative with the Legion, still publishes a speeial supplement that is inserted in more than 400,000 weekly eopies of this national baseball paper four times during the summer. These supplements print the week-by-week aetion of the Legion competition up to and ineluding the national finals. The national finals are then covered in full, just like the World Series, by special representatives of *The Sporting News*.

Ford Motor has produced and distributed 800 copies of a 16-millimeter film called *Play Ball, Son!* It has issued 150 copies of the film *All Out for Baseball* and 100 copies of a color movie, *It's Your Team*. Hundreds of the sound slide films, *Building Through Baseball, Your Legion of Friends* and *Beginning Baseball* have been sent to every part of the country.

In its partnership program with the Legion, Ford carries on with the now famous 10-year rotating plaque. The first, presented in 1943, has now been retired and is in Baseball's Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y. The seeond, and current, plaque will reach its fifth year in 1957 at the finals at Billings, Mont.

Four-year rotating plaques for State winners and runners-up have also been presented since 1943. Individual awards given eaeh year since 1943 inelude team photos in handsome cases presented to each player on the State champion and runner-up squads. At the national finals the four teams in this climaetie Legion affair are guests of honor at a Ford Banquet which has become a part of the rich tradition of the "Little World Series" week, wherever it is played.

Within the Ford Motor Company itself, announcements on Legion baseball are made on the company's national TV and radio shows and in articles and photos printed in all dealer publications.

Ford dealers themselves and Ford distriet representatives are on hand for loealized aetivities including baseball elinies, parades, all-star games, banquets, sports nights, and other aetivities that make the Legion program so great.

This local level is obviously rated the most important part of Ford's partnership. With the keen interest of Henry Ford II, president of the company, and home offiee offieials at Dearborn, dealers get their biggest kick out of eosponsoring teams and in getting to know the boys who wear their uniforms with the Legion-Ford emblems.

A co-sponsoring dealer is of course happiest when his team wins its way through city, district, state, and national eompetition and beeomes the team of the year. He can't prediet or expeet this honor and its national publicity when the season begins, but it is certainly the frosting on the cake if his team eomes through and is the best of the 16,000 that compete annually. THE END

A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO THE FARM SURPLUS PROBLEM

(Continued from page 23)

research that could lead to others. It filed a preliminary report with Congress in March, will make its final views known this month. Though almost finished, the commission has thus left an enduring trail into a fabulous technological wonderland.

"We uncovered no magic formula for sweeping away our present surpluses," explains McMillen, "but we think a number of determined attacks over a broad front can make big gains. We also think we can now point the way toward preventing future accumulations."

Actually, the changes modern science can make in crops would make a medieval alchemist writhe with envy. You can start with a basic crop and come up with hundreds of different products, most with only a remote chemical resemblance to the parent. Corn has some 500 different uses; soybeans perhaps 250.

The secret is to think in terms of whether the plant yields starch, proteins, fats, cellulose — and what types. Agricultural products would get the same scientific approach that has paid off so handsomely in the chemical industry. In making the most of utilization research, farming is simply coming of age, fighting back against competitive inroads of synthetics derived from air, water, coal, oil, and other minerals.

Basic research is the great essential, and is the foremost goal of experimenters in the U. S. Department of Agriculture working under Research Director Byron T. Shaw. Dr. Shaw points out that the starch or carbohydrate molecule has still to be broken down to its basic elements. Once that is done, it can probably be built up anew into almost any desired form—the same miracles performed with it as the oil industry has achieved with its "benzene ring."

A connecting link might even be found between the carbohydrate and hydrocarbon molecules, making these interchangeable. After all, both coal and oil stem from vegetation. The huge petrochemical industry could thereby have a major counterpart in agrochemicals.

Here are some of the grain-conversion processes scientists cite as most promising:

Paper. Out of 2.2 billion pounds of cornstarch consumed a year, 40 percent goes into paper coatings and adhesives. Researchers figure stronger, stickier starches can be developed to supplant some of the wood pulp in paper mixtures. If just 5 percent more cereal starch (from wheat, corn, sorghum grains) were so used, it would eat up 100 million bushels of grain annually.

Plastics. Only 10 percent of materials going into this fast-expanding product come from farm sources. But new types of starch might turn the tide. Also, acids, alcohols, and glucose derivatives could be used as plasticizers—substances which give plastics flexibility and resistance to the elements. Vegetable and animal oils are already a large source of raw materials.

Fabrics and film. Booming markets for nylon, rayon, and other synthetic textiles and for packaging films like cellophane give cereal grains an opening to emulate the competition. A new field

"Your mother never got off long enough for them to install a new one."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain — without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all — results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository or ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** Ask for it at all drug counters—money back guarantee. *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

TINY TV Salt and Pepper Set FREE ON 15-DAY OFFER

Send No Money

To Start You Earning up to $150 With MIDWEST Christmas Cards

Show friends our fast-selling Cards and Gift Novelties. You keep as much as 50c to $1.25 profit per item. No experience needed. Get samples *on approval* with free Personal Christmas Card Album and TINY TV. Write NOW.

MIDWEST CARD CO., 1113 Washington, Dept. 404-H St. Louis 1, Mo.

40 ACRE GOVERNMENT OIL LEASES—$100

You do no drilling, pay no taxes, may realize a king-size profit without ever leaving home. Write for free map and literature.

American Oil Scouts, Dept. I, 7321 Beverly Blvd. Los Angeles 36, Calif.

RUPTURED

BE *FREE* FROM TRUSS SLAVERY

Now there is a new modern Non-Surgical treatment designed to permanently correct rupture. These Non-Surgical treatments are so certain, that a Lifetime Certificate of Assurance is given.

Write today for our New FREE Book that gives facts that may save you painful and expensive surgery, and tells how non-surgically you may again work, live, play and love and enjoy life in the manner you desire. There is no obligation.

Excelsior Hernia Clinic, Dept. 7205, Excelsior Spgs., Mo.

$7.95 **DRAINS** cellars, cisterns, wash tubs; **IRRIGATES - CIRCULATES - SPRAYS**

Type P Pump has 1,001 uses. Up to 3,000 GPH; 450 GPH 80' high; or 1800 GPH from 25' well. Use 1/6 to 3/4 HP motor. Coupling included free. 1" inlet; 3/4" outlet. Stainless shaft. Won't rust or clog $7.95

Heavy Duty Ball-Bearing Pump. Up to 7,500 GPH. 1 1/4" inlet; 1" outlet. $12.95 Postpaid if cash with order. Money Back Guarantee. Also other sizes, types.

LABAWCO PUMPS, Belle Mead 56, N.J.

Itching Toes?

Sign of Highly Dangerous **ATHLETE'S FOOT** Warns Dr. Scholl

Don't delay a single day. Itching, red, raw, peeling or cracked skin between toes—these are Nature's warning of dreaded Athlete's Foot. Don't experiment—the danger of it spreading is too great. Get wonder-working Dr. Scholl's SOLVEX at once. Stops intense itching; kills the fungi it contacts; prevents spreading; promotes rapid healing. Don't accept a substitute—insist on clinic-tested Dr. Scholl's SOLVEX—Liquid, Powder or Ointment. Sold everywhere.

corn with high amylose content yields a starch peculiarly adaptable to conversion into such synthetics. Amylose might also be separated out of ordinary starches.

Building. Insulating board and pressed sections for houses and shipping containers offer a large outlet for grain-based adhesives and bonding agents. Puffed wheat, straw, and stalks could even be used as core stock for furniture and doors—pressed together, of course, with starch derivatives.

Alcohol-rubber. Grain can readily be fermented to produce alcohol for use in many industrial processes, as a motor fuel, or as a base for synthetic rubber. But an even more radical rubber-making method has been uncovered. Fungus is introduced into a grain batch to form a latexlike substance just like natural rubber. This could open up huge new outlets for surpluses.

Highways. Chemurgy might even cash in on the big highway program by providing suitable additives and modifiers for construction materials. These might include rubber for asphalt, detergents to entrain air in concrete, moistureproof coatings for structures, soil stabilizers and light-reflective surfaces for black-top roads.

Such a list of practical projects, running across a broad spread of American products, could go on all the way through this magazine. For instance, grains could also be used more as:

- Detergents for the huge "soap" market so far largely cornered by petroleum derivatives.
- Binders for coal briquets and taconite ore pellets.
- Coagulants for settling wastes out of water, sewage, and industrial wastes.
- Special starches for oil-well drilling muds and to flush oil out of underground formations.
- Dialdehydes for conversion into tanning agents, plastics, alcohols.
- Anti-oxidants for preventing rust and corrosion in metals, formation of sludge in gasoline, discoloring of fruits.
- Acids—such as citric, lactic and gluconic—and enzymes, antibiotics, herbicides, insecticides.

Other farm products are coming in for transformation, too, though most urgent attention is given grains because of their priority rank as surpluses. Vegetable oils from soybeans, linseed, tung, cottonseed, and peanuts have big present and potential uses in paints and paper, as waterproofing materials, lubricants and detergents, and as polymers for many different uses. Animal fats are adaptable to many of these same uses and are targeted for particular research since they are now a mounting surplus. Fat-based soaps have been hit hard by oil-based detergents, just as leathers have been hurt by plastics.

Farm spokesmen do not blame other industries for their setback as a raw materials source so much as themselves, however. Agriculture has been outresearched by industry. Moreover, utilization research has been a stepchild even in farm circles. The idea itself is as old as civilization and dates from the discoveries that grapes or grain could be fermented into alcohol or that the addition of straw to mud makes better bricks.

Yet research in using crops has lagged far behind that in producing them. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, which accounts for roughly a third of all farm research, is putting only $12 million into conversion research this year. And for each dollar so spent on using farm goods, eight go toward improving products and production methods. This helps explain why output is far outpacing consumption.

The extent of the farm revolution wrought by mechanization, fertilizers, new plant strains, high-quality feeds, and the like shows up in these figures: In just the past 25 years crop production per acre has jumped a third. Meat obtained per animal is up a fourth. Output per farmer has exactly doubled. Thus can farmers thwart the best laid plans to curtail their output!

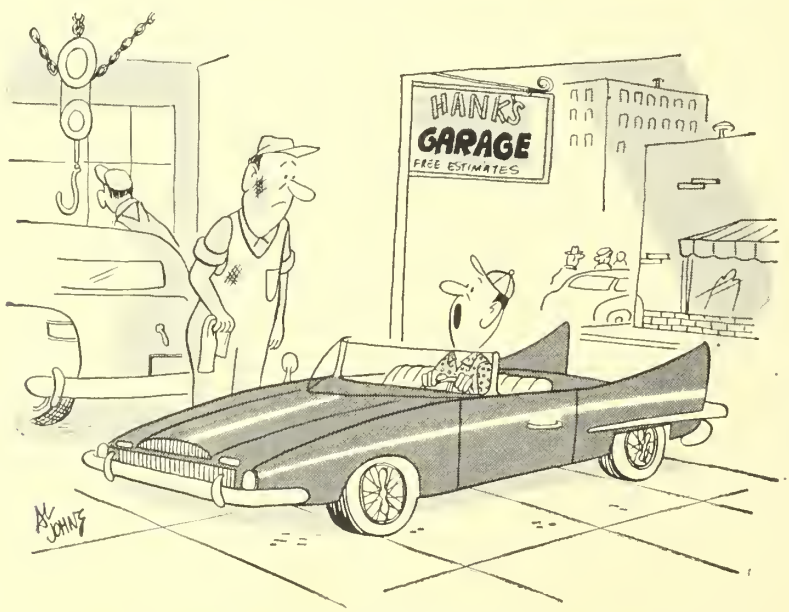
The testament to this fact lies in those painful surplus holdings. The U.S. Government at the start of this year had $12.4 billion tied up in its price-support operations, only part of which is recoverable. Stocks of corn, wheat, cotton, rice, dairy products, and other favorites were valued at $5.9 billion, while loans on other crops that could ultimately be taken over totaled another $2.3 billion. Enough wheat and cotton were on hand to take care of a full year's domestic needs.

Chemurgic strategists can really mount two attacks on the overproduction problem. Besides the direct assault of converting surpluses into industrial products, a flanking maneuver lies in the equally unusual scheme of searching out new plants with characteristics demanded by industry, and in diverting land now growing basic commodities to these other crops.

Potential benefits from finding and farming new crops are large. Some chemurgists even consider this a more promising avenue than attempts to convert basics. For instance, there are some 300,000 different kinds of plants on earth. Yet only 52 are considered principal crops in the U. S., while a mere dozen are cultivated on a really big scale.

The experts feel that in this vast vegetable kingdom can be found chemical compounds for almost any conceivable purpose. One of the projects the U. S. Department of Agriculture hopes to undertake, Congress willing, is the study and classification of various species and their breakdown into assorted values. Then, when a demand arises, possibilities can be picked out and put into production.

The soybean, after all, was not long ago only a lowly Chinese food, probably brought to the U.S. by curious ship captains. Finally, its potentials were discovered for margarine, plastics, paints, glue, fire-fighting foam. Farm officials, citing the widespread cultivation of the plant, shudder to think what even great-



"At about a hundred and fifty miles per hour there's some kind of a ping starts in the motor."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

er surpluses of cereal grains we would have today if farmers had not dropped grain in favor of soybeans.

Cotton surpluses present a tough problem of their own. Synthetics have thrown the southern "king" for a loss not only in clothing but also in tires and other products. Basically cellulose, the natural fiber might find some use in papermaking but specialists feel the best solution lies in making cotton more competitive, in lowering its costs and giving its textiles more desirable properties. Processes are therefore being developed to make fabrics waterproof, weatherproof, wrinkleproof.

New machinery is also lowering production costs, while nonwoven and pressed textiles bypass yarnmaking and weaving expense completely. If the price of either raw cotton or its processing can be chopped sharply enough, it is felt, cotton could regain its share of markets and surpluses would vanish.

This is the point where production and utilization research meet. Industry obviously uses those materials it can get at the least cost. Farm products, in general, have involved more expense than other resources, have thus been slighted. But if the farmer's operating costs can be held down at the same time chemurgy paves the way toward economical conversion processes, a different story may be told in the future. Materials from other sources also appear to be in for stiff price hikes over the long run as supplies decrease.

Farm resources may, in fact, hold the ultimate answer to the grave problem of our dwindling mineral reserves. The world is chewing up its metals and minerals at an alarming, accelerating pace. This has led to deadly political conflict over coveted supplies, expensive exploitation of low-grade deposits, and frantic search for new sources.

Yet there is paradox in this approach. McMillen states this bluntly in these terms:

"It is one of the great mysteries of life that men will wear their feet off up to the ankles searching the world for new minerals and new deposits—which, once consumed, are gone forever. At the same time, they ignore the vegetable world where there are possibly unlimited sources of new wealth which can be reproduced abundantly each year. This fabulous world, sustained by sound soil and water management, could provide the raw materials for our millions for all the years to come."

So even if farmers fail to carry their products to industry, businessmen sooner or later will of necessity come to the farmer. We have been scouring the world for the basic elements of production. And all the time the supplies we seek have been lying in our own backyard. THE END

PILGRIMAGE TO EUROPE

(Continued from page 13)

on Paris for the last three days of September.

Some tours, such as the official party sailing from New York Sept. 20 on the S.S. *America*, will go direct to Paris, via Le Havre, and remain in Europe until Oct. 29.

The *Queen Mary* will carry two Legion parties on its Sept. 18 sailing, one disembarking at London before hopping to Paris; the other landing at Cherbourg and sightseeing across Normandy en route to Paris.

A Sept. 17 sailing on the Italian liner *Giulio Cesare* will unload its Legion passengers at Gibraltar. They will see Madrid before flying to the Paris rendezvous, then visit Switzerland and Italy and sail from Naples on the *Cristoforo Colombo*, Oct. 15.

Two parties sailing on the French liner *Liberte* will proceed to London, then Paris. After that, one group will cover France, Switzerland, Germany and Belgium, returning home on the *Ile de France* from Le Havre Oct. 15. The other will tour Spain and sail from Gibraltar on the *Vulcania*, Oct. 10.

Other ship crossings are scheduled for the liners *United States*, *Nieuw Amsterdam*, *Statendam* and *Maasdam*.

Pan American and Trans World airlines will carry many scheduled tours both ways. Time-saving plane flights, one or both ways, are also optional for travelers whose chosen tours are scheduled for ship crossings.

The big tour is open only to members of The American Legion, The American Legion Auxiliary and their families. Five of the principal nations to be visited have extended official invitations to The American Legion. They are France, England, Italy, Belgium and West Germany.

All travelers will be registered as members of the Pilgrimage, and the low registration fee includes group insurance for accidental death, medical insurance for care needed due to accidents, and insurance for loss of baggage.

The American Express Company, handling all details from its main office at 65 Broadway, New York City, reported early in April that many of the touring Legionnaires were planning more sightseeing in Europe at the conclusion of the scheduled Pilgrimage tours, and were making individual arrangements to extend their visits.

All in all, the 1957 American Legion Pilgrimage for Peace looks like the biggest and most interesting and enjoyable revisit to Europe since 1927. THE END

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LEGION ROD AND GUN CLUB

By JACK DENTON SCOTT

FRED C. KADE, 1728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., has a unique chumming idea: "I suggest using a can of dog or cat food for salt water chumming," he says. "Perforate the can about a dozen times with a pointed instrument, then attach a cord and drop overboard. It won't take long for the food to start seeping through, and it never fails to attract fish."

CHARLES V. MATHIS, 6311 Park Boulevard, Wildwood, N. J., suggests an inexpensive overhead rack for fishing rods. "Staple clothes hangers [we think he refers to wire ones] upside down on the side of parallel beams in your garage and simply slip the rods through the hangers."

G. G. CRUIKSHANK, 144 Battle Ave., White Plains, N. Y., makes his own minnow nets. "You can too," he says, "by taking an old umbrella frame and cutting the meshed bobbinette to fit the ribs and using strong fishing line to sew it on. I use a strong line tied to the handle of the umbrella when seining the minnows."

MORSE E. CLARY, 2006 Ave. F., Scottsbluff, Nebr., is a 17-year-old fisherman who doesn't mind passing along his ideas. "When we ran out of fish worms," he says, "one of the fellows told how his dad solved the problem. We located a patch of lily pads, and found that many had a hole in the center. We took those with the hole, split the stalk, and found a worm that the fish went crazy over." Morse also says that he has found that the easiest and best way to freeze fish is to place the fish in a can, glass jar, or cardboard milk container, fill with water and freeze fast. Fish don't dehydrate as much this way, and taste freshly caught when thawed and cooked.

ECONOMY-MINDED Ulysses Fritts, 10 Summer Ave., Dover, N. J., says: "Whenever I have any live bait that dies during the ice fishing season, I immediately freeze it, wrap and store it in my home freezer for summer cat-fishing or salt water line-dunking for fluke."

DICK REEVES, 867 Saluda St., Rock Hill, S. C., uses his shotgun shell vest as a fishing accessory. "I buy those little plastic bottles that are used for small pills," he says, "fill them with flies and put them in the shell pockets in the vest. Handy as all get-out. A piece of blotter dropped in the bottom of each bottle dries out the fly so that I always have dry flies to fish with. The vest is light, in no way hampers my movements in casting, and my flies are always there when I need them."

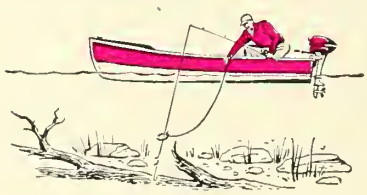
WANT TO GIVE those freshly caught fish a new taste? Stick some butter, a lemon, and a small jar of capers in your cooking kit next time you decide to cook a fish streamside. When you have completed that first step (caught the fish), scale the fish and split it. Now make a paste of the butter by squeezing the juice of the lemon into it, and add at least a teaspoon of the capers. Mix this all together well, spread over the split trout or bass, and broil. When it's crusted brown, but still juicy, remove and apply teeth. Capers and lemon are tart, butter bland, fish delicately textured and flavored. Combined, they make a dish that should win the drool reward for this year.

YOU SUMMER SHOOTERS should know that Remington Arms has recently introduced a new .22-caliber autoloader. It is built like a big game rifle and handles and looks like one. It fits into the "matched set" of autoloaders which Remington has been introducing over the past few years. It's called the Model 552 Speedmaster and handles .22-caliber short, long, and long rifle rimfire cartridges interchangeably and without any adjustment. The Speedmaster is the first and only .22-caliber autoloader with the bonus features of single loading and auto-ejection. It can be easily loaded as a single shot with the magazine in place. And by simply removing the magazine tube sleeve, you can convert the Speedmaster into a single-shot rifle.

We tested it in the woods here in Connecticut and can say that the 552 is a sweet-handling little gun. It looks handsome and fires smoothly and accurately just as fast as you want to squeeze the trigger. And it takes down handily for ready cleaning. The new Speedmaster 552 costs $52.25.

GERALD MARQUETTE, P. O. Box 133, Copperopolis, Calif., offers: "A hint from an old trapper on catching the big ones out of semi-still water with wet or dry flies may be helpful to our outdoor brethren. Before casting the fly out, find a bug of some sort and squash it up in your hands and rub the fly in the remains. This will put a natural scent in the water, giving your fly more efficient power."

A FREE BOOKLET on dog care that we think well worth writing for is *Sergeant's Dog Book*, a 36-page, simply written reference book that covers a large variety of doggy health subjects. Write: Sergeant's Dog Care Center, Richmond 20, Va.



CHAS. H. IRWIN of Fillmore, Ill., has a method of retrieving snagged lines. He says, "I buy a large-size copper bull ring. I take out the screw. Then I tie a length of discarded line, wound on a discarded spool, to the ring. When I get snagged I maneuver the boat over the snagged lure. Then I snap the bull ring over the line and drop it so it hits the lure. Pays for itself many times over in a season."

BRONSON REEL CO. announces the Model 900 Bronson Mate, complete with Dial-a-Drag setting and a silky free-flow action. It's a closed-faced spinning reel with accurate drag adjustment. Dial sets and locks at any one of eight stations, giving different resistances at each station. Weighs 8½ oz. and comes filled with 100 yards of 6-lb. monofilament line. Price: $15.95.

THE 96-PAGE BOOKLET *American Antique Guns*, by Martin Rywell, will interest antique handgun enthusiasts. Full of pertinent information. Prices listed for various models; 2,000 items covered. Profusely illustrated. Costs $1. Write to Pioneer Press, Harriman, Tenn.

GUY BETZ, R. D. 1, Bolivar, Pa., offers: "Keep hair and feather materials on flies free from moths by storing in a used cigar box. No other mothproofing is necessary."

(Continued on page 54)

HOW WE LOOKED TO THE WORLD IN '76

(Continued from page 17)

declared that "our cause is just. Our union is perfect." A bit boastful, at heart gloomy, but full of grit, the leaders of that day hoped for concessions from across the Atlantic. But those concessions were not forthcoming. War, then, became the startling alternative!

War generally raises more problems than it solves. To Americans exercising on the green, trying desperately to master the manual of arms with a long rifle, war appeared at first as a coercive measure; that is, war for a brief spell would oblige the King to extend the olive branch.

It didn't work out that way. The prospect of war did not deter the British from virtually outlawing the colonies and subjecting them to a blockade. Congress in April of 1776 replied by opening our ports to the world. This decision represented our conclusion that to carry on a war necessitated trade for essential materials, and this trade in turn must be protected by foreign treaty. But to obtain any such terms with, say, France, the colonies would have to break the ties, admittedly fairly well shredded by then, which still bound them to Britain. A declaration of independence became inevitable. Circumstances dictated that we fight, not for reconciliation, but for independence.

Actually the representatives at Philadelphia declared independence twice. On July 2, 12 colonies voted that "These United Colonies are and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States." New York concurred a week later. Beyond expressing their dissatisfaction, they wished to seek further justification by describing their ultimate goals.

Thomas Jefferson was instructed to find the proper phrases. He had been slow in leaving Monticello for Philadelphia, and a further delay would have deprived him of the chance to demonstrate the felicity of style with which we are all now acquainted. There was little time for a scholarly disputation anyway. Benedict Arnold had invaded Quebec; France was expanding its commercial intervention; and Sam Adams was becoming more vehement each day. Accordingly Jefferson sat down in the front parlor on the second floor of Jacob Graff's house and, using a simple folding desk designed by himself, began the job of combining propaganda with philosophic idealism.

The main task was to explain why the colonies were declaring independence, not simply to confirm an already apparent fact. He could find many causes, but to write down a list of reasons, however passionately, was not to provide a moral justification for this action. He had to show "that rebellion was not the proper word for what they were doing." Therefore, he composed a Declaration which is both an appeal to general principle *and* a critique of the theory and operation of the British Empire. Mr. Jefferson succeeded in relating the two parts, the two tasks, in such a manner that the sentiments appeared to Americans of 1776 as appropriate, firm, and above all just.

Having taken the step for separation, the typical colonist wished to make of the occasion something more than merely a necessary evil. He wanted to embrace independence. By appealing to the Laws of Nature and Nature's God in the

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customary 18th century fashion, Jefferson lifted the appeal at the outset to the highest level. He sought no innovation; and even though today we may not wish to arrogate unto ourselves, God's ratification of ourselves alone, we can share the enthusiasm for those rights which he registered as self-evident. Jefferson may have had the Virginia declaration of rights in mind; he may have repeated John Locke's philosophy. In any case he gave these truths a brilliant setting.

Having written the preamble, he then demonstrated in what ways responsive and responsible government and the rights of man had been cast to one side by the tyranny of the King of England. He hammered at this subversion of the proper imperial relations relentlessly before closing with a solemn pronouncement: "WE, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America declare that these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States." As a document it had turned out to be far more than an announcement of separation. When adopted on July 4, 1776, it so well stated the opinion of the majority of the colonists that the beating of drums, the use of fireworks in Williamsburg, and the release of debtors from jail in New York gave due significance to an event which would far outreach any attempt to restrict the struggle to an imperial civil war.

What were the consequences of this rash statement issued from a city not in the least comparable to Old World metropolises? It ruptured the most formidable empire of that day. The coercive measures of the British Government failed. Other European powers seized the chance to disrupt the British enemy by coming to our aid. But this intervention alone probably did not defeat the British; policy mistakes, strategic blunders, and governmental corruption in England played their part. Beyond these looms a lack of understanding of American aspirations. Thus the Declaration of Independence was the dramatic answer to those politicians and writers so ill-informed and so willing to rail at the "deluded colonists." An imperial outpost, to some not nearly so important as Minorca and Gibraltar, had separated from the Crown and begun a new nation.

Besides providing a striking judgment on colonial administration, the Declaration offered a contagious example. Reactions abroad, even in Britain, confirmed this American presumption. The French accepted it heartily even though few newspapers were bold enough to circulate copies of the Declaration. One Frenchman, Condorcet, was outspoken: "It is necessary that ignorant and weak men should read [the rights of man] in the example of a great people. America has given us this example. The act which declares its independence is a simple and sublime exposition of those rights so sacred and so long forgotten," he concluded.

There were others whose political calculations would blind them to its meaning, and many foreigners remained prejudiced against our form of government. But we had won the appreciation of many more who had been so ignorant of Western Atlantic ideas and practices. An underdeveloped area — for such we were at the time — had broken through the conservative habits of a past generation and had claimed to be doing what all men ought to do: to seek life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness equally.

Thus the American example inspired the French in their battle against the old regime. South Americans used its terms in throwing off foreign domination. Even Texas used the same language in its proclamation of 1845. Nineteenth century revolutionists echoed its call. The success of the United States of America suggested that all people were capable of managing their own affairs. America became a model, a hope, an ideal vision.

In 1776, when only a French philosopher or a Swedish clergyman would picture America as the proper place for a better society, we spoke up for responsible government freely chosen.

Today, European opinion has changed. The remote settler has become the respected defender of this liberty. There are still many dissenters, and there is active opposition to our way of life. Yet, we cannot afford to forget that, quite in contrast to 1776, millions now look to us and our Declaration of Independence as guarantors of basic rights. Through law, through leadership, and with respect for human dignity, we may still offer this set of principles.

When we were young, we were bold enough, even in the face of misunderstanding, to present our side of the story. In the course of human events we successfully appealed to the opinions of mankind on behalf of freedom.

THE END

WHY BUY A WAGON?

(Continued from page 19)

At night the center seat is folded down and the front panel erected by screwing on the forward pipe legs and slipping in the hinge pins. Covered with air mattresses, the deck so formed makes a fine bed for my wife and me, and with the luggage in the front seat or on the roof the children are comfortable in the lower bunk on the floor.

The amount of luggage we take on our two-week jaunts became a problem. To solve it we purchased a pup tent which folds up into a very compact package. Our daughters insisted on sleeping in the tent which has fiberglas ribs, no center poles, and opens like a Japanese lantern. It was seven feet in diameter—large enough for two air mattresses down the middle, with room for the girl's personal luggage on each side. My wife and I slept in the station wagon. There are also several other tents on the market especially suited for a wagon; they will shelter the entire family.

When you use your wagon as a vacation home, you must provide some device to assure privacy while dressing. Draw curtains are good and can be attached to the interior beading along the tops of the windows. At least two of the windows should be equipped with screens currently available for some makes of cars. Or you can remove the garnish molding around a window, stretch mosquito netting over it, and replace the molding. Operation of the window will not be impaired by either type of screen. At night, your camp can be brilliantly floodlighted by a gasoline type lantern hung from the rear door of the wagon.

When it comes to cooking in the wilds, you (or your wife) will appreciate the tailgate convenience of a station wagon. It will support, in addition to your gasoline stove a refrigerator and a food hamper—a waist-high kitchenette almost like home. In place of a cook kit gathered up in the kitchen, it is better to buy one of the good grade aluminum nesting outfits with four straight-side pots and two skillets. In addition, we use plastic cereal bowls and cups that wouldn't burn fingers and lips as would be the case if we had used the aluminum ones that came with the cook kit. We used our biggest pot for a wash pan and heat the water while we eat our meal. A white enamel pan is ideal for a wash basin. We carry two five-gallon jugs for our water supply and fill them every morning when we stop for gas.

Food is no problem for the station wagon camper. Staples can be carried in a food hamper, and fresh supplies and other needed items may be added along the way. The perishable things such as milk, eggs, meat, etc., can be kept in any type of picnic icebox or new refrigerator that works off the auto's battery.

Actually, you can have all the electrical conveniences you have at home by using a conversion device which you can get in an auto supply store. These plugs fit into the car's cigarette lighter

and come in two forms, depending on whether the wagon has a 6- or 12-volt battery. Incidentally, I use the same electric shaver on the road that I do at home. You can also use your home tape recorder, bottle warmer, coffee percolator, etc., with this conversion device.

You could hardly ask for more compactness than we had in our camp furniture. We ate our meals at a table, sitting on four stools. Stools and table were integral, and by some marvel of ingenious joints all this folded into a thin "suit-case" three inches thick by thirty-three by fourteen. Luggage storage needn't be a problem either. A couple of suit-cases of the type that will allow suits and dresses to stay pressed and a couple of small bags are all we needed. A duffel bag is fine for casual clothes and soiled ones. The latter is no difficulty with so many self-service automatic laundries available. Your luggage may be stored in the back of the wagon or placed on a rack on the roof.

We all know that the best hunting and fishing are generally found far from the "black top" pavement associated with civilization. If you go for these outdoor sports, the station wagon's versatility makes it most valuable. The ideas previously mentioned for a home on wheels hold good for the sportsman, but generally the setup doesn't have to be so elaborate as when traveling with the family. Sportsmen can rough it better, but such vehicles offer them many other advantages.

If you're a fishing enthusiast, a boat may be a necessity. But to get a boat on some back-road lakes and ponds can be tough. More and more boat manufacturers, however, are becoming station wagon conscious and are turning out crafts light enough to be hoisted easily to racks on top of the vehicle, or sufficiently compact in size to slide inside the wagon's ample interior.

Should you be tired of lugging your heavy outboard motor around and more concerned that it might be damaged in carting it loosely in the back of your wagon, you can take care of the situation by purchasing or building a two-wheel carrier-cart. With the cart serving as a cradle for the motor, the whole thing can be lifted or run up a plank as previously described and pushed into the rear of the wagon. If you wish, a general plan which can be varied to your particular motor may be had free from the Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Ill. A similar type cart is also good as a golf bag rack and will prevent the clubs from sliding around in the back of the wagon.

If you are a salt water surf caster, you will find it ideal to convert your station wagon into a "beach buggy." The popularity of this idea is stressed by the fact that on Cape Cod there is a formal organization known as the Massachusetts Beach Buggy Association, which has more than 800 members. Their code is to encourage safety on the beaches, keep the cape free of litter, and to help one another in deep-sand difficulty. The beach buggy must serve as a readily movable camp for sleeping, cooking, and living. You must consider in addition to the requirements already given for a rolling home, storage of fishing gear, shovel, etc. Wooden chests, which can be easily removed when not needed, are excellent for this purpose.

Similar chests can be built-in for hunting equipment. They can be made fast by carriage bolts set in the floor of the wagon, and the chests or gun tote

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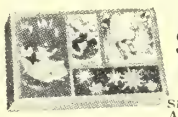

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cases can be locked when you are in the field.

Of course, there are many special applications for the station wagon. For instance, it has civil defense uses. One of the most frequent is that of an ambulance. The main reason cited for this purpose is the low cost and upkeep of this unit in comparison with the heavier emergency equipment. This use will be of special significance to local governments, the Red Cross, undertakers, and private clinics. In Mateo County, Calif., station wagons are used to combine police and ambulance patrol services; the unit carries medical supplies and cots for two patients.

For business purposes the vehicle with the big picture windows is unexcelled. There are hundreds of uses for this vehicle that can double as a family and business car. It can be used by salesman-demonstrators of large items such as office equipment and power tools, for rolling stores, for photographer's studios, and summer camp caravans. I met a man in Washington, D. C. last summer who had converted his Ford Country Squire into a traveling base of operations for a prolonged painting-writing tour of the country.

His wagon had drawer units along each side. These were separated by an aisle; on top of them were six-foot single bunks. These bunks were made into a large double bed by bridging the aisle with a folding, legged center piece. Two small storage bins on each side of the kitchen unit were fireproofed for holding gasoline and kerosene supplies. A table for bad-weather meals was made by swinging the aisle center piece to a second position over the right hand bunk. A closet behind the driver's seat offered additional storage, and an art material rack was attached to the rear of the right hand seat. A kitchen unit at the rear contained a two-burner gasoline stove and an icebox, with space for dishes and kitchen utensils. These built-in parts can be removed when he returns home and puts the vehicle to family use again.

If you have a station wagon or are contemplating getting one, put your mind to work on how you can make the most of your station wagon. Auto manufacturers are constantly on the lookout for new uses and attachments for the station wagon.

No matter how you look at it, the station wagon is a 52-week-a-year vehicle. THE END

THE BATTLE OF TERRIBLE TEMPERS

(Continued from page 25)

cross-examine closely the U. S. foot soldier who held a gun on this British master aboard his own ship.

I await your American explanation, or alibi, for this unfortunate breach of our Suriname peace.

It was not until Colonel Jones, USA, had returned from his luncheon and siesta that this barrage of the Royal Navy obtained the attention of the U. S. Army. Colonel Jones could have walked through tropical flowers to the British Headquarters and talked Captain MacKinnoneannon's gripe over with the British Navy. But he, too, had a big punkah fan cooling his office. He didn't like the British dispatch any better with a second reading. "Take a dispatch, Miss Ramoo!" he grunted to his secretary, a pretty East Indian girl.

"Yes, Sahib!" Miss Ramoo hastened to obey, her pad and pencil ready, her East Indian perfume wafting across the desk between them:

"Address it for the British Naval Liaison Officer, Dutch Guiana," Colonel Jones directed.

MY DEAR COMMANDER:

I acknowledge receipt of your protest against what you call an Incident on board the S.S. *Honoric.*

The Force I command in Dutch Guiana is to insure that the routes of communication and transportation are kept open to the Caribbean, where the American-British-Dutch-French Combined Navies take over. In carrying out my mission I have issued military orders, to wit:

1. Native river pilots employed by the Dutch are to be in sole charge of the navigation of each ore ship while in the Suriname.
2. Armed guards of the U. S. Army are to take stations aboard ships entering the river to insure that orders of the experienced pilots are carried out, to prevent sabotage, and for other purposes, your ter-

"You don't have to avail yourself of *every* service the railroad offers!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

rible-tempered Captain MacKinnoncannon notwithstanding.

I must inform you that the present Order of the Day, of my Command, will not be changed.

When very British Commander Thorleigh-Thorleigh received this U. S. Army reply to his official British inquiry, it delayed his regular afternoon tennis games. He believed in keeping fit in the tropics, and his afternoon sweatouts, with hot tennis and hot tea, were a routine he liked nothing to interfere with. He read Colonel Jones' dispatch a second time and with increasing disdain. "Take a dispatch, My Girl!" he directed Miss Suy Wow. "For the Commanding Officer, U. S. Army Forces, Dutch Guiana."

SIR:

I have your reply with regard to the Incident on the British S.S. *Honoric.*

I call your attention, since you are not a man versed in the ways of the seas, being an infantry officer, to the related incident of the S.S. *Honoric's* Insurance. This insurance, for ship and cargo, is underwritten by the British firm, Lloyds of London, and the terms of insurance require the vessel to be at all times under an accredited master's command.

These Suriname River pilots are a private body of natives, responsible to no higher authority. If any of them damages a ship or cargo there is no one we can sue for recompense. Of course, if your American foot soldier who pointed his gun at Captain MacKinnoncannon had shot and killed the master, my Government, I feel confident, could sue and collect considerable damages, and indemnities, from the U. S. Government.

I trust, sir, that you will reconsider your present order to your American armed guards which you have placed on British ships.

When Colonel Jones read this second dispatch from the Royal Navy the thought occurred to him that, in firing his original salvo at the Royal Navy, he had done so without consultation with the U. S. Naval Observer for Dutch Guiana. He thought it good strategy to make a tactical shift now—to relieve his flank by reinforcement from the U. S. Navy. The office of the U. S. Naval Ob-

server was just a short flight of wooden steps above the office of the U. S. Army, in the same building. But Colonel Jones sat tight, and more self-assured, in his ground floor Army bailiwick.

"Take a dispatch for the U. S. Naval Observer, Dutch Guiana," he directed Miss Ramoo.

DEAR PAT:

I transmit herewith the file between this office and the British Naval Liaison Officer. We seem to be getting involved over a trifling matter which he terms an 'incident.' We don't want war here between us and the British. Please handle it, with your superior naval tactical finesse.

Upstairs old Captain Patrick Townsend, USN, had been gazing tranquilly, but with boredom, over the rooftops, watching buzzards spiral over an enemy-free river. His assignment—to Dutch Guiana rather than to a fighting ship—had greatly annoyed him. Just one more big, victorious sea battle, among big ships, before retirement was what he kept trying to wrangle by frequent letters to Washington. He read Colonel Jones' plea and the attached file, and then blew up. He yanked the rope of the old ship's bell he used, instead of a buzzer, to summon his secretary. Beautiful, blonde Miss Van Luff came quickly in from the file room; she had come out of Holland only three months previous. Captain Townsend, diverting his eyes from Javanese or Hindu charms, had promptly enticed her to work for the U. S. Navy.

"Take a dispatch, dear," he snorted, "for the Commanding Officer, U. S. Army Forces, Dutch Guiana."

DEAR COLONEL:

I am sorry you didn't consult me in the first instance on receipt of the original complaint from the S.S. *Honoric*. I should not have to remind you that *this* office is in charge of all subjects, or incidents, related to the Allied navies.

The only fortunate thing about the incident is the good judgment of the infantrymen under your command in refraining from killing or wounding Captain MacKinnoneannon of His Majesty's Royal Naval Reserve. How would you have gotten out of that mess?

This Mr. MacKinnoneannon is an old hand at getting big ore ships up and down the Suriname. He's been on this bauxite run between Canada and Dutch Guiana for five years without an accident, much less an incident. If you were a Navy instead of an Army man you'd appreciate what such a record means to a man's ego.

To date the native pilots have done a good job helping captains not previously familiar with the river, but I can see plenty of trouble brewing due to your army order, under which you downgrade a ship's captain, particularly a British Merchant Navy master. Unless ships' captains here are legally relieved of their responsibility for ship and cargo damages, I think you are out of order.

It is the recommendation of this Naval Office that you cancel your Order of the Day, and command your infantry ship guards hereafter to enforce orders of ships' captains, rather than those of river pilots.

The U. S. Naval Observer's advice, calling for retreat by the U. S. Army, did not gain the attention of the U. S. Army until next morning. Colonel Jones was no more frightened by the U. S. Navy than by His Majesty's Royal Navy. He squashed a big Suriname mosquito on the back of his weathered fist while Miss Ramoo patiently awaited his pleasure. "Take a dispatch for the U. S. Naval Observer, Dutch Guiana," he finally commanded.

DEAR CAPTAIN:

I have no quarrel with the naval principle that in peacetime a master, as you and the British call him, is in command of his ship at sea. The fact here is that the Suriname River is an Army-restricted inland waterway, very tricky, and can be blocked by some spy or sabotage agent suddenly putting a ship aground astride the channel.

How do we know that some morning a ship may not come in with a secret agent of the nazi as captain and repeat the sabotage act we suffered last year when a pro-nazi ship captain (now interned) turned his ship across the Suriname channel and sank her before we could stop him?

The order now in force will not be changed—unless so directed from Washington.

Enough hours had now passed for most of Paramaribo to learn of Captain MacKinnoneannon's Incident. Tea, coffee, and gin shops were abuzz and agog with the controversy. Angry men took sides, with words and empty gin bottles. British sailors from the S.S. *Honoric* had already drawn first blood, in one gin shop, from off-duty U. S. infantrymen. The Dutch river pilots had called a sitdown strike against all British ships.

The British Naval Liaison Officer, not having received the response he thought due him from the U. S. colonel, had complained by radio to the British Naval Command, Trinidad. The Canadian Naval Observer was firing radio messages at Washington, through Ottawa. Most of the Free French Navy sided with Captain MacKinnoneannon. French sailors with knives had been chased back to their docked ship by U. S. infantrymen with bayonets. And somehow a spy for the British had been able to get a purported copy of Colonel Jones' morning dispatch to the U. S. Naval Observer out of the American Headquarters and deliver it to the enemy, Captain MacKinnoneannon. He used his ship's radio to send messages to the Admiralty in London, saying that a U. S. Army colonel had called him a spy, intent on sabotaging the Suriname. He refused to move his ship from its anchorage in the narrow channel until the U. S. colonel was removed from duty and until the U. S. Government delivered to him a note of official apology. Four ships were blocked from entrance into or exit from the jungle river.

Since Miss Suy Wow of the Javanese colony worked for British Commander Thorleigh-Thorleigh, she was able to do propaganda work among the Javanese —for the British and against the U. S. Army. In the East Indian households, however, Colonel Jones' Miss Ramoo did good underground work for the U. S. Army—against the British. The Javanese and Hindu of Dutch Guiana had lived together peacefully for years, but now there was mounting discord. Javanese and Hindus armed themselves with big sticks when encountering each other.

Being by nature and long experience neutral as between emergency allies, it was not until the third day of The Battle of Terrible Tempers that the Royal Naval Attaché of Her Majesty's Nether-

Chaplain's Corner

By Rev. MILTON B. FAUST
Presbyterian Church, Salisbury, N. C.
Post 241, Spencer, N. C.

Lord Jesus, we are grateful for the opportunities which are ours, and for the privilege we have of telling of Thy great and wonderful Love for mankind. May we truly tell of the gospel of Love by our everyday living. May the redeeming power of Love be ours as we put our trust and confidence in the Risen Lord, Who is the Truth, the Way and the Life. In the name of our Saviour we thank Thee for all things, as well as for the strength of never being ashamed of being a follower of Thine. Amen.

lands Government felt obliged to enter the fray. Old Dutch Admiral Vanderdyke, veteran of many seas, East and West, put in a long hot day's work waddling his great weight through the heat of the many man-to-man talks, narrowly escaping a jagged bottle that had missed another target as he passed the bedlam of a waterfront gin shop. His secretary, an otherwise unattached French girl named Miss Nina Dumas, worked soothingly over him with a towel, frequently chilled in ice water, swabbing his almost hairless head. "You are not an Englishman or a mad dog, my admiral," she cooed to him, "You stay out of the midday sun!"

"We must put oil on the waters, mine dear," he insisted feebly, "before there are fatalities as well as casualties among our allies." "Take a memorandum for the U. S. Colonel and the U. S. Naval Observer."

GENTLEMEN:

You may like your records to show, gentlemen, that Captain MacKinnoncannon will settle for a case of Scotch, and, better still, heal our battle wounds with a banquet on board his ship, if Colonel Jones will, hereafter, order his U. S. guards never to point a gun at him while on his own ship. He may at times have a terrible temper, but I know him to be terribly patriotic and without fear of submarines. I have had a meeting with the river pilots and they have voted unanimously to end their strike tomorrow morning. This will not appear as a victory for the British or as a defeat for the U. S. Army, if we publicize our renewed good fellowship in the proper naval and military tradition—on the S.S. *Honoric* which our British ally agrees to bring alongside the Paramaribo dock tomorrow afternoon for an evening of Allied pleasure. I will supply the case of Scotch and such other condiments as I can requisition from Her Majesty's Commissary. Captain MacKinnoncannon and I will be at the gangplank to greet you, with other friendly allies, at tomorrow's sundown.

The Great Battle of Terrible Tempers passed into World War II history. With only a little cajoling by U. S. Navy Captain Townsend, the noble gesture was made by U. S. Colonel Jones. The new U. S. Army Order of the Day, with a special copy for Captain MacKinnoncannon, made the master of the S.S. *Honoric* completely happy: Masters of British ships on the Suriname were in total command of their ships and navigation; U. S. infantrymen on British ships were to take orders from the ship's master, not from the river pilot; U. S. infantrymen were to salute British ships' captains when spoken to; the pay of Suriname River pilots was to be increased 25 percent forthwith.

Editor's Note: Not knowing what tasks the survivors of this World War II episode may be directing today, we have taken the liberty of giving the combatants of this snafu on the Suriname fictitious task-force names.

Peace came to Dutch Guiana long before it was won in Europe or Asia. It was a beautiful tropical night. The S.S. *Honoric's* floodlighted deck was brilliant with uniforms, gold braid, and heroic medals. There was Dutch Admiral Vanderdyke and British Merchant Navy Captain MacKinnoncannon, ablaze in full dress and decorations, greeting allies with great big smiles as they came walking up the lantern-lit gangplank.

There were the representatives of France, Admirable Pierrot with one Air and two Naval aides; there was the British Naval Observer, Captain Thorleigh-Thorleigh, in all his splendid decorations, accompanied by two British junior officers too young for battle scars; there was the Royal Canadian Naval Attaché, Commander Blake, who wore the wings also of a combat airman; and there was Colonel J. P. Jones Jr., and Captain Patrick Townsend, festooned with the chest ribbons of U. S. Army and U. S. Navy exploits. Only one top officer of the Allied forces in Dutch Guiana missed the celebration, Major Timothy Clews of the U. S. Air Corps; he was off hunting nazi submarines, too busy fighting the enemy offshore to become involved in the Battle of the Suriname.

Captain MacKinnoncannon's banquet table was well loaded with food and bottles. There is no official report as to how many toasts the allies drank to each other, but when dawn came up out of the eastern jungle there was peace among the Allies—at least in Dutch Guiana.

All's well that ends well in war or friendships. But maybe The Great Battle of Terrible Tempers of World War II can be a useful lesson to us because we may go again into faraway places among often critical or strange Allies.

THE END

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF A RED POTENTATE

(Continued from page 15)

Farkas and his equally sadistic son. Farkas was head of the Communist Ministry of Interior and State Security. Both were slated for trial prior to the October uprising for their many bestial crimes against other communists including Kadar. Nothing ever came of this and both today are reported at large in Hungary, the younger Farkas holding an important position with the Soviet authorities in Budapest. The fact that he cannot even arrest the two Farkas's for castrating him is the true measure of Kadar's power and character.

One of the salacious pictures was of a nude girl smilingly reposing in a black marble bathtub. What happened to her I shall leave until later. I want to get on with the more esthetic side of "Potato Head," as Rakosi was derisively known by his Comintern pals in Moscow before he became supreme red boss of Hungary. Rakosi was an ugly, squat, bullet-headed gnome, and was as bald as the proverbial billiard ball. Rakosi looked evil. He was evil—evil incarnate.

"Your husband doesn't go shopping very often, does he?"
AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

The first floor also housed a large ceramic collection belonging to Mrs. Rakosi. Prior to leaving for Moscow early in 1956, she studied and worked at this art every day. Rakosi's wife was a Tartar, and before she took up ceramics she had been a Soviet prosecutor and "hanging judge." She had a reputation of usually sentencing to death the poor wretches who came before her court.

Rakosi also enjoyed a private theater in his home; there the National Opera ballet and leading Hungarian actors and actresses appeared by "royal command." There was a revolving stage and the most modern lighting and other theatrical props. We also found a special room for movies; it had two projection booths. The films which I examined were mainly American mystery thrillers and lewd French films. Surely Papa Lenin would have raised his eyebrows at his disciple's erotic tastes.

Rakosi did honor to his masters and teachers — the 22-room mansion was crowded with huge pictures of Lenin and Stalin. Some of them almost covered an entire wall. A large library contained more than 12,000 books, about half of them in Russian. Some were standard Marxist reading matter; others were rare collector's items. "Potato Head" was also a bibliophile!

Let us now visit a commissar's bedroom or boudoir. The furnishings were the most luxurious I have ever seen. The furniture was all custom made. Mirrors discreetly hidden behind silk curtains covered every wall. There was also a mirror on the ceiling directly over the bed. Rakosi disdained ordinary electric lighting; he preferred expensive subdued fluorescent lights.

There was a small intimate study or lounging room between the bedroom and Rakosi's bath. The former owner had been a wealthy manufacturer of bathroom equipment named Bauer. His fancy plumbing apparently did not please the red lord of Hungary. Rakosi had it all ripped out, and had the most costly Swiss fixtures installed. His bath was of black marble as befitted communist royalty.

A small wall safe in the study interested my armed guard. A string of hand grenades tamped into holes chopped around the safe solved the problem of opening it. We found Rakosi's Politburo pass, his parliamentary credentials, his wife's Communist Party card and other papers, and a top secret telephone directory listing several hundred top communist and AVH officials. Their relative rating in the red hierarchy could easily be determined by the fact that only the select of the elite rated three-digit secret phone numbers. This little book is one of my most interesting "souvenirs."

The wrecked safe also yielded four very interesting tape recordings. The AVH had listened in on a secret visit by Janos Kadar to Laszlo Rajk in prison before the latter was executed. Kadar apparently had been ordered by Rakosi to persuade Rajk to make a "Moscow confession" of crimes he had not committed, for the "good of the party." Rakosi obviously was aping Stalin and Vishinsky in framing his enemies, but "Potato Head" went his Soviet masters one better. By trimming and doctoring the Kadar-Rajk tape, he made it appear that Kadar was also a Titoist spy and wrecker. At least that is what I heard Kadar bitterly complain about on one of the other recordings! As is well known, leading communists are always men of high principles!

We shall now proceed to the basement. A secret tunnel closed by a steel door led to the house next door. Here we made a gruesome discovery which soon sent my companions and myself to fresh air and sunlight. We found the bodies of twelve young girls, sprinkled with formaldehyde and powdered lime. One of the girls was the smiling lass whose picture had been taken in the black bathtub.

In an adjoining room was an old furnace which had been converted into a small one-body crematorium, and it was obvious that the fleeing AVH had not had time to burn the bodies. Incidentally, similar crematories were found in the cellars of AVH buildings at Sopron and elsewhere in Hungary during my country's brief period of freedom.

We surmised that the unfortunate girls had been former playthings of Rakosi before the Soviet secret police yanked him back to Moscow last July. I recognized one sexually mutilated corpse as the former Nora Bartha, a pretty little nightclub dancer. Her hips had been burned, and she apparently had been strangled to death.

Americans who were shocked by pictures of AVH agents being strung up by their heels and then beaten to death in the streets of Budapest during the uprising will now perhaps understand why normally decent and law-abiding Hungarians acted as they did. The torture methods of Rakosi's secret police exceeded even the bestiality and crimes of the Gestapo and were generally known to most Hungarians.

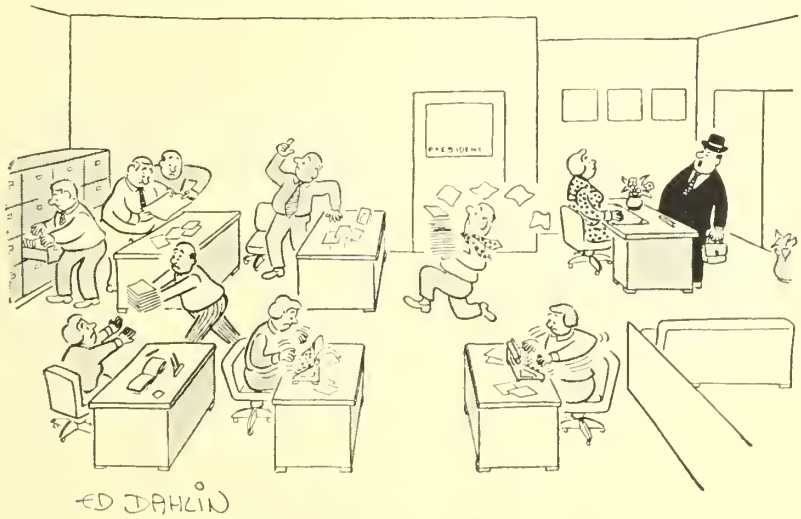
In this same AVH building we found an execution and torture chamber. The bodies of the victims were lowered to the basement crematorium via a dumbwaiter formerly used by Catholic sisters for raising their simple meals from the basement kitchen to other floors. Streaks of clotted dried blood on the walls left little doubt as to what use the AVH men made of the dumbwaiter. We found other horrors which I cannot even describe.

Small wonder that Rakosi took extraordinary precautions against assassination. He invariably rode in one of three identical black limousines. All were armored and carried bulletproof glass. The drivers were armed AVH "specialists." No one ever knew which car carried Rakosi, as the three limousines frequently changed positions in response to shortwave radio orders. No other cars were allowed to park or stop along Istenhegy Boulevard when Rakosi's three black limousines raced back and forth. There were police posts connected by phone every hundred yards of the route.

Matyas Rakosi, born Jozsef Roth or Rabinovics, was the son of a small storekeeper in southern Hungary. His long communist career is of no interest to this article. Early Comintern associates did not rate him very highly, as he was coarse, vulgar, and no dedicated Marxist. He rose in the communist world in much the same fashion as his mentor and protector, Stalin. Through low cunning, ruthlessness, and devious intrigue he succeeded in removing far better and abler communists who blocked his path to power.

The contents of his villa left little doubt that Matyas Rakosi was a sexual sadist and monster in human form. Even cynical, murder-hardened communists appear to have been repelled by what they euphemistically called his "excesses."

In the early days of the red revolution there were bolshevik leaders who lived simple and austere lives, and among them were many idealists of education and culture. Stalin's rise to power marked the ascendancy of the vulgarian, the brutal, and the ruthless. Matyas Rakosi was a good student of Stalinism. I firmly believe that he surpassed his master in bestiality and nameless horrors which ordinary men cannot even conceive of. THE END

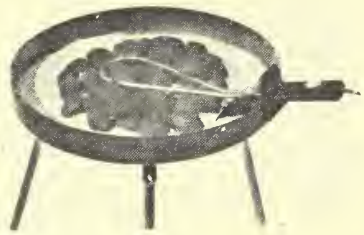


"Don't try to tell me he isn't in *today*!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Products Parade

A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.



What is it? Fyre Start'r.
What does it do? Lights barbecue fires or logs in minutes by means of ingenious heating element operating on 115-volt current.
How much? $5.00 postpaid.
Where available: U. S. Associates, Inc., 2803 S. Main St., Los Angeles 7.

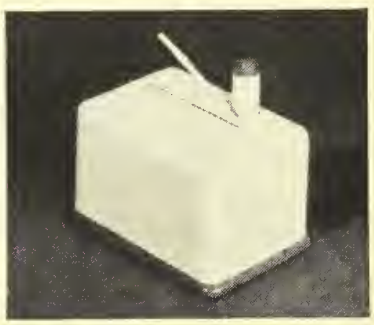
What is it? Angler's Rod Handle and Boat Clamp.
What does it do? Holds fishing rod so your hands are free when fishing from boat.
How much? $6.95 postpaid.
Where available: Colonial House, Box 6160, Edina, Minn.

What is it? Jet King Pressure Sprayer.
What does it do? Sprays liquids without pumping by means of CO_2 cartridges.
How much? $9.95; extra cartridges 10 for $1.00.
Where available: Van-Rea Industries, 2464 Morris Ave., Union, N. J.

What is it? All-Purpose Can Opener.
What does it do? Opens evaporated milk cans, juice cans, jars, and bottles with ease by means of a pivoted center hook.
How much? 25¢ postpaid.
Where available: Dept. AL, Box 6363, Chicago 7.

What is it? Home Laminating Kit.
What does it do? Permits sealing of cards, etc., between sheets of clear plastic.
How much? $1.00 postpaid.
Where available: Murray Enterprises, Inc., 133 Glenwood Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

What is it? Eveready Magnet Lite.
What does it do? Flashlight holds fast to any iron or steel surface by means of powerful magnet.
How much? $2.40 including batteries.
Where available: Hardware, accessory stores and service stations.



What is it? Automatic Tooth Pick Dispenser.
What does it do? Issues one toothpick at a time from sanitary container.
How much? $1.99 postpaid.
Where available: Mrs. T. Dempster, 2966 N. Hancock St., Philadelphia 33.

ROD AND GUN CLUB

(Continued from page 46)

"IF YOU ARE one of those who use cotton to thicken doughballs for carp and catfish bait," says James B. Maas, of 633 S. Foley Ave., Kankakee, Ill., "take the lint out of the lint trap in an automatic washing machine instead. It is practically the same as cotton and costs nothing." (Your local Laundromat may have excess lint.)

RONALD SMITH, Box 284, Hume, Ill., offers: "Use a bar of soap to keep your hooks, flies, and plugs where you want them in your tackle box. Not only will it keep your hooks straight and sharp to have them embedded in the soap, but it will prevent rust and always keep them within easy and quick reach."

BLIND FOLKS in South Dakota are making an all-aluminum fish creel that sells for $9.95 f.o.b., Pierre, S. Dak.; it's called Scherer's Multi-Merit Creel. Profit above the cost of the creel goes to the homebound sightless person who produces it. Looks like a good item: It can be moulded to fit the fisherman's hip; it keeps fish cool for hours; and fishy odors can't adhere to it like they can to the reed or fabric kind. It's easy to keep clean, is lightweight and practically wearproof. If you have use for a creel and want to do a good turn, here's the opportunity. Write: Service to the Blind, Pierre, S. Dak.

FOR PERCH-FISHING bait, Pershing Lefort of Galliano, La., offers this, "Take some shrimp and place them in a salt solution overnight. In the morning they are hard and firm. Cut them into small pieces for perch fishing. They will stay hard all day. One piece of bait often lasts for catching several fish. Nothing can beat this bait."

JACK ASPINWALL, 919 Marion St., Aiken, S. C., believes that he has a foolproof way to catch bluegills. "Scatter a small amount of dry oats such as Mother's Oats over the area to be fished. I've never yet missed, even in ponds where there is plenty of fishing pressure. Soon after the oats are scattered the bluegills flock, finning to the surface to feed. I then use a small cork that keeps my bait no more than two feet under the surface—and I catch fish."

JOHN AND BILL MYERS, 2900 W. 41st St., Minneapolis 10, Minn., find that a magnet is necessary equipment on a boat. "Great help in picking up hooks and such that drop in inaccessible places," they say.

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

HOW THE LEGION HELPS L.A. CELEBRATE THE FOURTH

(Continued from page 21)

450 fires and 450 injuries as the result of fireworks in Los Angeles. In 1955 there were 16 fires and 18 injuries.

Of course municipal and county laws governing the sale and use of fireworks are a factor. But laws or no laws, many people, especially youngsters, cannot imagine the Fourth of July without fireworks. The Legion show satisfies that human hunger for the good old American way of celebrating.

Here's what J. T. Blalock, president of The Greater Los Angeles Safety Council, has to say about it: "It isn't the Fourth of July without fireworks, but in the hands of amateurs they have proved extremely dangerous. However, the Legion show makes it possible for families to enjoy with complete safety one of the greatest pyrotechnic displays in the nation."

Los Angeles Fire Chief William L. Miller adds his word of credit: "In the 24 years the Legion has presented this spectacular pyrotechnic display, the number of fires and human injuries due to the reckless ness with which fireworks have been used in the past has diminished almost to extinction in Los Angeles."

All of which must give a lot of satisfaction to Harry Myers, for the whole idea of the show is his. It was in 1933 that the County Council handed Mr. Myers the job of raising funds for rehabilitation work. He gave the matter a lot of thought and decided upon the show as a three-purpose event: (1) A gigantic show which would entertain a large number of people, (2) a show which would take fireworks out of the backyards and put them into a controlled area as a means of cutting down deaths and injuries, and (3) a means of earning a substantial sum of money. He has proved that his original idea was sound.

That first show was, like the others since, a two-part affair with lots of extras in between. The first part was a circus and the second a fireworks display. Mr. Myers rented the big Los Angeles Coliseum and went to work as business manager, producer, director, and announcer. He made a deal with a circus producer and a fireworks company to work on hope—each hoping the show would go over and he'd get his fee. The fireworks people were to get the first $500 of net profits, the circus people the next $500, and so on until the circus people received $2,000, and the fireworks people had received $3,500. They not only got their full fees, but the Legion netted $2,854.44. Attendance was 23,000.

As an indication of how Mr. Myers' idea grew, the show reached its peak in 1953 with a net profit of $77,035.50; 55,000 people attended and many others were turned away for lack of seats.

Los Angeles Legionnaires know a good thing when they see it, and Harry Myers had a good thing; so each year since 1933 Mr. Myers has had the job of producing, directing, and announcing the show.

Harry Myers can look back to two events in his life which made history. The fireworks spectacle is, by all means, one. The other is that he is the first American ever to have received a traffic ticket. That was in 1904. He was driving a two-cylinder Winton 12 miles per hour in a 10-mile zone in Dayton, Ohio. A policeman on a bicycle caught up with him and gave him a ticket for speeding. THE END

"Deuces are wild—and so's your wife, Pete."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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PARTING SHOTS

RULES FOR BETTER GOLF

1. Seek professional advice.

2. Keep head steady, eyes on the ball.

3. Proper footwork is essential.

4. Have confidence in your ability.

5. Take advantage of a good lie and . . .

6. . . . above all, RELAX!

New Kind of Search

Modern children who run away from home may be looking for their parents.

— Jack Herbert

Where Else?

A small boy was dolefully practicing his piano lesson when a salesman knocked on the door.

"Son, is your mother home?"

"What do you think?" answered the boy.

— Marvin J. Brockett

The Waiting Game

An elderly native of a rural section, who had never gone to church in his life and had never taken any interest in religious matters, was confined to his bed with a serious illness. When the doctor came and looked him over, the doctor told him that he was a mighty sick man. The old native reflected on the doctor's words for a long moment.

"What do you think of this here death-bed repentance, Doc?" he asked finally.

"Well, I don't know about that," said the doctor cautiously, "but it's probably better than nothing."

"Well," replied the old man, "if I ain't feelin' better tomorrow, damned if I won't try it!"

— Dan Bennett

What Will She Do?

To be courteous (and careful
Of avoiding all mistakes)
When a woman driver signals
Men should give her all the brakes.

— Hal Chadwick

Safety Measure

After winning an argument with his wife, the wisest thing for a man to do is to apologize.

— Homer Phillips

Hitch Hiker

Now they play "Here Comes the Bride,"
And the Groom's fit to be tied
For it's now too late to hesitate or falter;
Wedding bonds will bind him tight
As, with no escape in sight,
He goes up the bridle pathway to the halter.

— Berton Braley

Naturally

A man was being interviewed by a reporter on his 100th birthday. He answered all the questions put to him quite promptly until the reporter asked him to what he attributed the fact that he'd reached such a milestone.

There was a rather long pause and then the old man drawled, "Well, I guess the main reason I got to be 100 years old was that I was born in 1857."

— Harold Helfer

Conversation Piece

My ma-in-law arrived today,
Which makes me sad indeed;
For now within our household there's
Another mouth to heed!

— F. G. Kernan

The Changing Scene

The life of some labor leaders is—hero today and goon tomorrow.

— Anna Herbert

Sorry, Line's Busy

The patter of those tiny feet
Has changed to teen age chatter;
Our phone bill mounts, reminding us
Now we must foot the patter!

— Jan Jensen

AMERICAN

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RETAIL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Attention Legionnaires!

More than 22,000 Legionnaire owned retail stores from coast to coast are now proudly displaying the emblem of The American Legion Magazine Retail Advisory Council shown above in full size and color. The stores displaying this emblem are owned and operated by fellow-Legionnaires who deserve your support. So look for this emblem when you're out to shop and spend your shopping dollars with confidence at the sign of honest and friendly service.

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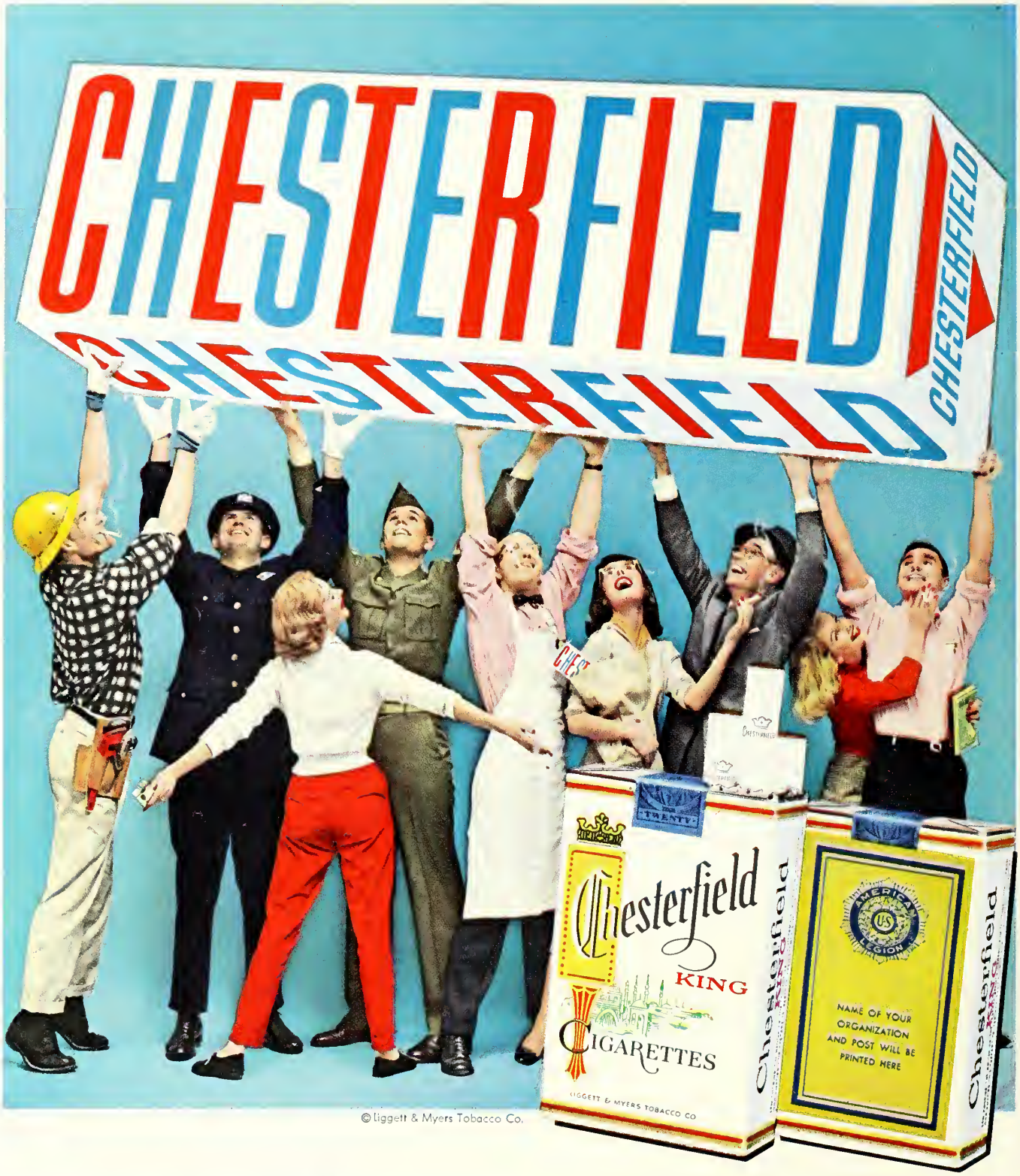

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